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PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

AGENTS. KENTUCKY.

Owensboro, J. Haselden, Bryantsville. Frankfort. J. Mosely, Keene. In Greensburg J. D. Smith, Richmond. Wersailles. E. Kaufman, Huston-wille. Cascyville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins-wrodsburg. Columbia

Maysick.

M. Auguste,

M. M. Chambers. Games

M. Chambers. Games Sam'l Bay, ir., Tempkinsmiston, CrabOrchard, J. A. Richart, Owingsville Geo. S. Savage, Mil. J. L. Magne. Cynthians. Thos B. Taylor, Lewisport

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

The New York Tribune prints the following letter from General Jackson, notwithstanding its personal character, and recom-"Copperhead papers to copy;"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1837. My Dear Madam: By a letter received to-day from your dear husband, is communicated to me the joyful intelligence that you have presented him with a lovely son, and that you presented him with a lovely son, and that you intend honoring me with his name by calling him Andrew Jackson. I duly appreciate the honor you bestow upon me; a greater could not be conferred, as it gives evidence of your confidence and esteem. I shall duly cherish it.

I sincerely regret that I cannot be personally present and actas godfather when he is ally present and act as goulariset when he is presented to his God and Saviour in the holy ordinance of baptism; but I trust my friend Samuel Swartwout, Esq., will have the good-nees to represent me, as my proxy, on this solemn occasion; and I have to request that you and your dear husband present this, my request, to him, and afterward I shall intrust my obligations to this dear boy to your ma-ternal care and that of his dear father, as my ternal care and that of his dear father, as mydebility at present admonishes me that I will
never have the pleasure to see him, unless I
should be honored with a visit by you and
him and his father at the Hermitage. I can
only offer up my daily prayers for him.
I inclose herewith the usual gift to this
namesake that I have bestowed to all my
others—it bears the impress of the eagle of his
country, displayed on all her banners—and as
the child grows in years and in wisdom I have the child grows in years and in wisdom I have to depend upon you to explain to him, with this injunction of his godfather, that when he arrives at the years of manhood he will always be found sustaining the eagle of his country from the insult or grasp of a foreign foe, and the still more dangerous enemy, the intestine traitor, who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing our glorious Union, upon which depends the perpetuation of our happy covernment, which will endure e child grows in years and in wisdom I have of our happy government, which will endure so long as our confederated system lasts, and no longer. Instill in his mind that our Fed-eral Union must be preserved. To the patri-

otism of his dear sparents I trust this lesson will be early impressed, with all moral vir-I beg you to kiss the dear boy for me, and present him with my blessing. My prayers will be constantly offered up for him, that he may have a long and useful lite; that he may be a blessing to his parents in their declining years, and a happy immortality. With my sincere prayers for your and your dear husbands welfare and happiness here and hereafter, and that of your amiable family, I am, very respectfully, your friend. I am, very resp

ANDREW JACKSON. MRS. JACKSON, of the City of New York. We cannot exactly understand the force of the Tribune's advice to the "copperhead papers" that they should copy the above, except that it feels penitent because it was earnest in the advocacy of dividing the Federal Union when the rebellion first broke out, and has been and is now upholding a policy which the Tribune for the doctrines of the great man who put down nullification when it first upreared its herrid head, we hope it has studied with care the prec truths which he enunciated in his Farewell

following extracts from that document: But the Constitution cannot be maintaine nor the Union preserved in opposition to pub-lic feeling by the mere exercion of the co-prove powers confided to the general govern-

ment.

The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several stachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one solitical family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other.

Each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and, while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States or the rights of the Union, every St their institutions, and all measures calcu-lated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tran-onlibry are in direct constitute to quillity, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must en-danger its safety. Motives of philanthropy selves that they are inboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the hu-man race; but every one, upon sober reflec-tion, will see that nothing but mischief can

Here we have an eloquent and patriotic exposition of the sources of danger which must always threaten the Union, and the voice of Jackson, from the grave, warns the measures calculated to disturb the rights of property or to interfere with the internal conens and institutions of the States. We can see nothing in his letter to the New York lady which should bring to the conservatives of the country any feeling but that of extreme gratification to have their cardinal principles indorsed by so distinguished an authority. They contend that the perpetuity of our government depends upon the preservation of our confederate system, while the radicals would shiver that system into fragments and erect a new Union on its rains upon terms unknews to our constitution, and by means which are the mere exercise of the "coercive powers confided to the General Government." When we look at the policy proclaimed by President Lincoln, we see with pain and mortification that the affections of the people are disregarded, that the security to life, liberty, character, and property treated with the coldest indifference, and that, instead of fraternal attachment and mutual efforts to promote the happiness of the now rdant sections, the most vindictive and crushing measures are the means by which he expects to save the Union of our fathers. This is folly, madness, and parricidal guilt, and those who have the constant courage to proclaim it thus are accused of treachery to the Constitution because they will not join the hue and cry which has been raised against it as not being strong enough to put the rebellion down within its own provisions. We therefore commend to the Tribune an increased and careful study of the memorable injunctions of Andrew Jackson, and, if it could place before its readers more extracts from the precions legacies of devoted loyalty he has left to us, they might, by the

rings of Providence, be the means of

hearts of the redicals.

Rebels, sympathizers, men of doubtful position on the national exigency, will not be tolerated in Kentucky any longer. Louisville Press.

The Press goes on to name divers highly

respectable military functionaries, who, it says, are as determined as itself "that rebels, sympathizers, and men of doubtful pesition shall not remain upon Kentucky soil. The Legislature of Kentucky, at the late session, enacted stringent laws in relation to disloyal persons, and General Grant has ordered the commander of this District to commit the punishment of seditious acts and words exclusively to the civil authorities in arsuance of such laws. We desire to see General Grant's order observed and the laws of the State executed. But the Press apparently desires to see neither of these results. It seems to desire the exclusive and sweeping exercise of military authority in the case. It incites the military authorities in the District to disregard at once the order of General

Grant and the laws of the State. As the radical organ aims to make its readers understand that the removal of any "rebels, sympathizers, men of doubtful position," &c., from the soil of Kentucky is to be an exclusively military proceeding, we wish it to inform us who is or are to be the arbiter or arbiters, the commissioner or coma flabby mass of jelly. We shouldn't be at all surprised to

missioners, the judge or the judges, to decide whether any particular persons are or are not "rebels, sympathizers, or men of doubtful pohear that the organ itself expects to have the sole authority in our community to decide upon everybody's status, simply pointing out to the military the men and women that they must prick from the soil of Kentucky with their bayonets. Let us especially bear in mind that men of "doubtful position," men not positively known to be loyal, are to be pricked off. It isn't to be required that people shall be proved guilty before they are pricked into exile; they must prove themselves innocent! If any, whether male or female have abstained, so far as the world or any body in it knows, from all acts and from all words in regard to the rebellion, living quietly on, attending meekly to their our affairs, and scrupulously obeying the laws, of course it. isn't known whether they are loyal in soul or not; they are persons of "doubtful position;" and, as such, they must either prove their loyalty, must make the community know that they are loyal, or be banished from the land. And here the question arises as to how or by what means they can make the people or the authorities know that they are loyal. To be sure, they can renew their oath of allegiance, but full ninetenths of those, who are disloyal at heart, would take the oath of allegiance rather than be banished. Hence, if persons are of "doubtful position" before taking the oath, they are of "doubtful position" afterwards. The organ | it has added many noble memories to its caitself has dwelt strongly and with much justice upon the unreliability of oaths of allegi-

spee. Oaths cannot purge a man of treason, but may add perjury to treason. It occurs to us, that, if the rule laid down by the organ is to be adopted, and if people's positions are to be understood as the organ understands them and insists on everybody's understanding them, a pretty extensive exodus from our State is to be looked for. The organ habitually denounces as rebels, or rebel sympathizers, or persons of "doubtfal position" at best, all who disapprove the radical measures of the administration, such as the negro soldier policy. the emancipation proclamation, the confiscation business, arbitrary arrests, &c., &c., and of course, according to the organ, all those must go out of the State. The Governor, the Lieut.-Governor, and the other State officers disapprove the Administration's radical measures—they must go out. A large majority of the members of the General Assembly of Kentucky disapprove those measures—they must go out. A majority of must prevent conciliation. Whenever Andrew Jackson alludes to the Union he shows all the other courts in the State disapprove at the head of our affairs he would deal very all of the newspaper Editors and proprietors sapprove of those measures—they must go

out. An overwhelming majority-full fortynine-fiftieths-of the whole people disapprove the measures-they must go out. Banishtwo-hundred-fold as much toward depopulating Kentucky as battles and pestilence have tegether the most savage, ferocious, ruthless, truculent, bowelless concern in all the cour We cannot read it without fancying all the while that we hear Jack the beanplanter's giant, crying "fee! faw! fum!" Gen. Butler is said to be ascertaining, as

capidly as possible, how many of his negro proops were certainly murdered after having soners in his bands will certainly be shot retailation. This shooting will be at the ads of negro troops — Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune is an administration organ. Can its statement be true? Is Gen. Butler to be allowed to decide upon the mode and measure of retaliation and to execute upon his own responsibility? Why doesn't the administration recognize its own duty to deter mine what shall be done or not done in this and in similar cases? If Butler is to take vengeance for the killing of the negro soldiers captured near Petersburg, who is to take it for the murder of those made prisoners and savage and truculent of all our Generals being permitted to fix practically the policy of the country in regard to one of the most momentous matters that ever glared like a horrid balefire over our land?

Surely the administration can gain nothing by leaving this terrible business to Butler's discretion or indiscretion. It can not, by devolving responsibility on him, relieve itself from responsibility. The functionaries at Washington, if Butler shall kill white rebel prisoners, will have to answer, either in plain stick him in the latter. words or by intelligible silence, whether they approves the killing. They cannot answer that they do not approve, for of course they know the bloody herror if they choose. So the fact of the murders being done by the orders of a subordinate would not tend in the slightest degree to prevent that dreadful and general massacre of Federal prisoners which would be

inevitable. Sturgis was relieved after a defeat. So was Banks. So was Sigel. Why was not Butler? What reason is there for letting him re tain his command, endangering by his ferocity and hot-headedness all that remains of the spirit of civilization in this most unhappy

that we can never forgive Gen. Butler for certain acts done by him several years agos and especially in New Orleans. We felt from the beginning of the war that there was not the slightest reason in the world for sap- rigger ever did. posing him adequate to the able performance of the high duties of a Major-General, but we desired, that, if he was to have a trial in the field, he should have a fair one. He has had a fair one, and his expedition, for which so is without being rash and headlong. He has much was promised, and from which so much was expected, is in a state of utter col-

Gen. Butler is possibly a competent leader but there is ne good reason to think that he is, and we contend, that, while there are so many Generals of knewn competency whose services can be had, it is bad and dangerous policy to employ those whose qualification are at best but doubtful.

John Morgan, at Cynthians, on Sunday, maintained his old prestige of being s great leader-on a retreat.

John Morgan, who, in his former raid through Kentucky, used to send us so many charming telegraphic despatches, didn't send us a single one during his late adventures in our State. We don't know what this means. It puzzles us. It perplexes our brain. It moitifies our pride. It damps our ambition. It rudely touches our vanity. We complain. We protest. We remonstrate. We expostulate. We are an ill-used individual. We are a mistreated person. We are the martyr of inexplicable neglect. We are the victim of rebel

But, after all, we don't intend to care much. John isn't what he used to be. He has shrunk into very small proportions. The toad at the ear of Eve. at the touch of the spear of Ithurial, started up a tall and full-grown devil, but our Kentucky devil, touched by the power of Gen. Burbridge, has shrivelled and dwindled down to a toad. Yes, the conquerer is conquered. The whipper is whipped. The ravager is ravaged. The raider is is raided. The driver is driven. The mocker is mocked The bush whacker is whacked. Whatever there was of the eagle in him has died out, and he is but an ordinary barn-door fowl. The spirits of other are changed to common warm water. The electricity is transformed to foxfire. The shooting star lies upon the ground

Mrs. Sally Rochester Ford will substitut some other name for Morgan's in her next edition of his life. He surceases like a burnt-out tallow candle, leaving but a vile stench behind. No more will Kentucky behold him. No more will her stables tremble at the clattering of his horse's hoofs. No more will her pig-pens echo with grunts and squealings at the sound of his foot-steps. No more will her cow-pastures, her sheep cotes, and her hencoops be agitated, excited, and frightened at the mention of his name. No more will her rebel women kiss his lips, toy with his whiskers, and make their arms a living and pulsing circlet for his bull-neck. John has made his last Kentucky speech, and now-"exitin a rage."

THE NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALBY .- Col Jordan's regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry by this time must be able to make a very good topographical map of Kentucky from memory, for it has been in every part of the State, and seen more active service perbaps than any mounted troops in the department except the 1st Kentucky, the members of which by this time must have grown to their steeds, so as to resemble the old Thessalian Centaurs, helf horse and half man The 9th Pennsylvania came to the State nearly three years since under the command of Colonel Williams, who resigned and was succeeded by Lieut. Colonel James. At the death of the latter, Major Jordan was promoted to the command of the regiment, and reer since he was commissioned. We understand that it has re-enlisted as a veteran regiment, and we wish its noble officers and

gallant men safely through the war and a happy return to their homes where their prowess has aided the Government in crushing out the rebellion. The waters of the blue Juniata, the gorgeous scenery of the Susquehannah, and the placid flow of the Conestoga will not be more welcome to them when they once again meet the endearments of their families around their homesteads, than will the glad announcement of an honorable and glorious peace thrill upon the heart of the nation when the Union has been defended from its malignant assailants and the Constitution preserved from the parricidal grasp of those

who would destroy the noble legacy of our fathers. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger telegraphs, under date of the 15th inst, that the whole of Major-General Polk's forces have been withdrawn from the Mississippi Department and are with Johnston for the defence of Atlanta, and he adds that he has just been informed on the best authority, that, as no apprehensions are . na, General Dick Taylor has left with his army, supposed to consist of about 25,000 men, for the same destination. The writer of the despatch does not name his authority, and we have no particular confidence in what he says, but, if it is true that such powerful reinforcements have joined Johnston, and if it is true that the forces of Forrest and others, that recently defeated Sturgis and Grierson, have also gone to Johnston, there is great reason to fear that Sherman has not numerical strength enough to carry the stronghold of Atlanta, defended as it will be. The rebels, notwithstanding Gen. Sherman's very great energy of movement, have certainly had considerable time to concentrate, and they have no doubt

vantage. We are glad that the leaders of the Army of the Cumberland are officers in whom the whole country has a right to feel confidence. Officers like Sherman and Thomas will not in their bravery and their patriocic and passionate desire for victory, forget to be pradent. Sherman and Thomas are complete Generals, and prudence is as much a characacteristic of a complete General as courage, Tis not in the power of a mortal army to beat an army of equal strength well fortified.

General Gilmore is in disgrace. He at Fort Pillow, at Milliken's Bend, and in failed at Charleston, failed in Florida, and the late battle between Sturgis and Ferrest? | failed in the first attack on Petersburg. In What reason is there for the most heartless | the Petersburg affair, he had positive instructions to have his troops at a named place at a named hour of the night. He was some hours behind time. Consequently the attack could not take place that night. The next night the rebels were better prepared. It is stated that Gilmore took his troops through miry swamps to the point designated, when he might have marched them rapidly over good dry roads. Perhaps he thought black swamps etter than red battle-fields, and preferred sticking in the former to letting the rebels

Gilmore is superseded by a General of not tenth part of his military knowledge and experience. If he can vindicate himself satnow what is contemplated, and can prevent | isfactorily, we shall be glad to do him jus-

The organ of the Democracy sneered at them [Lincoln and Johnson] as "a rail-split-ting bufforn and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both grouping up a uncough time. backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance."—Phila Press.

As for ourselves, we have never sneered at Mr. Lincoln for having been a rail-splitter; we only regret his being in a position, where whatever may be his intentions, he seems to be using his beetle and wedges to rive the Republic forever asunder. And we have never eered at Andy Johnson as a tailor; but cersainly we think it a shame that he should undertake to sew up the mouths of the free people of the United States and to puncture with his big darning-needle the bowels of his country. He appears to us to be plying the thimble more pestilently than any thimble

Let not the public be impatient in regard to the movements of Gen. Sherman. He never was an hour or a minute too slow in his life. He could not be more rapid than he a terrible work before him at Atlanta. If any living General could accomplish it, he can and will. For the present, his power and might are gathering as silently as the lightnings in the cloud. By and by we shall see the half-blinding flash, and hear the halfdeafening thunder.

We thall not, after the manner of some preservatives, praise Fremont because he chooses to be a candidate against Lincoln. We believe that the Administration, with all happy family has its lease of the premises and have occasion for it all.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

Our friends will see from the despatches on our first page (we know not what may be on the third), that heavy fighting has been oing on upon the edge of Petersburg, and that, so far as accounts have been received, the advantages have been greatly on the side of the National troops. In every encounter ouccess seems to have crowned the loyal arms. The rebels have been driven back from one line of defence to another, until our troops command Petersburg by their artillery and can demolish it whenever they choose. There no probability, however, that the rebel forces, so long as they can cherish a hope of being able to maintain themselves where they are, will surrender the city for the purpose of saving it from destruction. Indeed they would care very little about its annihilation

The despatches indicate that Gen. Lee has moved his main army to Petersburg. It was to be expected that he would do so. 'Twas undoubtedly his true policy. He understands well that Richmond can be best defended as some point cutside of its own limits, and probably he cannot, now that Grant is south of the James, select a stronger point than Petersburg. No doubt he is prepared to make a determined resistance there, and we confess, that, great as is our confidence in Grant and his army, we have our fears and misgivings as to the result of a direct attempt to storm the main rebel works, garrisoned by a veteran army of 100,000 men, fighting, as they deem, for their own and their Confederacy's existence. The rebels have failed in all of their assaults upon our strong fortifications, and we have generally failed in our assaults upon theirs. We cannot at this distance see why Gen

Grant may not force Gen. Lee, by cutting off his supplies, either to act upon the aggressive or to evacuate or surrender the Capital. Les's army cannot be supplied from the country north of Richmond, for that whole region has been eaten as bare as a sheep-pasture. Whatever supplies he gets must come, as they have been coming, by the James river and the railroads connecting Richmond with the South. But our troops are so intrenched upon the southern bank of the James that no rebel vessels can pass them; Petersburg is upon one of the great southern railroads which we can destroy or blockade without storming any fortifications; and surely nothing can prevent our breaking up utterly, if we please, the great Danville Railroad; and then the Army of Virginia and the people of Richmond, if they remain where they are, will not long have the means of subsistence unless there is a vast accumulation of |locked-up food in the rebel Capital, where famine has been stalking for months like a fleshless skeleton.

We believe that Grant can compel Lee to make the attack. Let him do that, and we shall have no fear for the result. The reballion will tumble like an Alpine avalanche into the gulf of death.

Barnum's "happy family," which is

composed of a number of animals and reptiles, all of dissimilar habits and of antagonistical propensities, collected together and cooped up in the same cage, can make no approach toward perfect harmony when compared with the ingredients which compose the Cabinet of President Lincoln. We might never have come to the knowledge of the fraternity that exists among its members had it not been for the confession of "Agate" of the Cincinnati Gezette, who has been acting in the capacity of showman at Washington, and stirring up the animals with a long pole, to show that they can growl and snarl and hump their backs, and still neither bite nor scratch each other. "Agate," before he enters upon his developments in natural history, tells us that the Baltimore Convention declared the necessity for unity in the Cabinet, and thinks that there was proper cause for such declaration, in view of facts which are notorious in Washington. It seems that Secretary Stanton and Postmaster-General Blair are violent personal felt for another invasion of Western Louisia- enemies, and the head of the War Departcumstances on public or private business, and Blair revenges himself by personal abuse of Stanton. Then another of the notorious facts is that Mr. Welles is but nomipally at the head of the Navy Bareau, and that the real head of the Department is the Assistant Secretary Fox. who is a brother-inlaw and personal adherent of Blair. This makes the Department quarrel triangular, and the President, when desiring to consult on war, navy, or postal matters, has as trouble as the poor farmer had with his fox. goose, and bag of corn to carry over the riser. We remind the President of "the story"-of course he knows it, and can make the application. War shows its teeth to the postoffice, and the navy gives a growl at war. The country may ask how the public business gets on there, but we shall undoubtedly be told it is none of the public's basiness when they pay their servants to attend to matters and keep things right.

In another corner of the cage or Cabinet of

this happy family Blair will be found spitting his spit and venom upon Secretary Chase of the Treasury, whom he hates cordially and bitterly. So "essentially ungentlemanly does the Treasury regard the conduct of the postoffice that it refuses to recognize Blair anywhere, to meet him in the places for advice to the President, or to have anything to do with him. As Blair can't get any personal satisfaction, he takes his revenge, so "Agate" tells us, by retailing slanders affecting the character and personal integrity of the Sec retary of the Treasury, turning his whole Department into a grand distributing office for the speeches of his brother Frank, and using the whole extended ramifications of the postoffice to circulate these slanders. Out of these circumstances grows the fact that Cabinet meetings are unknown, and Abraham is left to steer, to reef, and let out sail on the ship of State, all by himself. "Agate" says some one asked a Capinet officer if he had made certain statements at a Cabinet meeting the previous day, when the reply was: "I dida't know there was a meeting; let me see; what day was yesterday?" He was told, and then replied: "Oh yes, that's the day when Usher and Blair and Bates still go up there." The others, it seems, are unwilling to submit to the "personal indignity" involved in attending the consultations of the President's constitu tional advisers. We feel a sense of relief when we are assured by "Agate" that this state of affairs was known to the men who forced the resolution into the Baltimore platform, and that the convention gave its wisest and calmest judgment in declaring that such things ought not to continue. Indubitably if this forcing process can ever bring forth fruits, it will be from the seeds planted in Baltimore and nourished by the Cabinet cultivators, but will it ever come to anything? We think not, and "Agate" thinks so too, for he doesn't believe that any man is more sensible of the state of affairs in his advisory household than Mr. Lincoln himself, but the President's "constitutional dread"-the expression is "Agate's," and we are rejoiced to know that Mr. Lincoln has one constitutional attribute about him-this dread

changes is likely to prevent any speedy reor

therefore take the axe from the centre of the fasces to cut the ligature. What if the Baltimore Convention did say there must be unity in the Cabinet; how is it to be attained? Can it be expected from turning out the present incumbents and admitting others? Would not that course rather add to the fierce antag-The surrender of the company of soldiers on onisms which now distract it? Could not the Lebanon Branch railroad to a small gue-Blair be as violent, and Fox as hostile to Stanton and Chase out of the Cabinet as in it, and would any successors be more manageable than the present incumbents? For each office that should be vacated there are a score or two of hungry and greedy aspirants. The Cabinet dug has not teats enough for all the rapacious expectants, and it may therefore be the best policy to let matters stand just as they are. Outside pressure can't crush, and inside pressure can't explode the thing, which is a fixed and very stubborn fact, and so it must remain the "What is it?" of the present partisan museum of curiosties. Conventions may attempt to exorcise the evil spirits, but "the devils won't out," and if the President does not take special care there will be a re-bellion in his camp which tay turn him out.

BERL RUNAWAY THE JOURNAL AND The Journal and the Runaway Youths.—The Journal announces that companies of young men have suddenly disappeared, and, it is supposed, have gone to join the rebells. The Journal is certainly not surprised at this. Its own daily labors are calculated to drive twenty young men into the rebellion where they can encourage one young man to enter the army of the United States, or even one of Governor Bramlette's regiments. giments. There are fathers in this city nearly crazy

over this rebellion of their sons. Out the Journal look upon these sifflicted parents and say: "Thou canst not shake thy gory locks at me, and say I did it."—Louisville Press. Most truthfully we can; but the Press and ts abolition friends cannot, or, if they can, they must say it with blanched cheeks, as Macbeth himself says it, while gazing at the "horrible shadow" that witnesses his gnilt. hough, if they really see fit to employ the language in following the example of the murderer of Banquo, we hope they will quote it a little more exactly than the Press here

quotes it. But this last by the way. The innuendo of the Press is, that, by con demning Mr. Lincoln's administration and opposing his re-election in November, the ournal encourages men to join the rebellion. This is manifestly false; for, it it is true, the use of free discussion to prevent the re-elecof free suffrage to effect the same end is treasonable. If the Press is correct, it is sedition to criticise Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential candidate, and treason to vote against him. this at the present stage of the canvass. It is in fact absurd. Nevertheless it is the necessary conclusion from the Presss innuendo. The innuendo is accordingly falle. Besides, it is in the most flagrant contradiction with the lesson of our whole struggle against the rebellion in Kentucky. The falsity of the in-

nuendo is evinced by experience as well as by When the rebellion troke out, who held Kentucky in the Unior, and how was she held? Did the political friends of Mr. Lincoln hold her in the Union? Was she held by the applauding of Republicas doctrines and the panegyr zing of Republican leaders? No! No!! Mr. Lincoln had but two or three thousand political friends in the whole Common wealth, and they were all as mue as death. The political adversaries of Mr. Lincoln held Kentucky in the Union, and they held her by alike in all legitimate modes. And they have

redeeming this pledge. sionism. This is a received maxim in the as the contest with secssionism remained close, abolitionism lid not dare to virtual complicity with secessionism by crouching out of sight. Now, however, when secessionism is vanquished, abolitionism rears its front here. Its appearance when secessionism was at its height would have driven the State into the rebe lion. Is appearance now drives only scattered individuals into the rebellien. Its evil influence's checked by the past achievements and the present power of Conservative Unionism in the State. Its in- He was detected yesterday in practising his fluence notwithstanding is evil and evil only. Nor is it slight in measurs. It has just defeated the raising of ten thousand volunteers for the Union army; it is requiting the rebel | life! army; and it threatens to plunge the State into a condition of anarchy and bloodshed too appalling for conception. It is vigorously

performing not only its own deadly work but that of its prostrate ally secessionism. Well may the champions of this traditions accomplice of disunionism seek to elude the responsibility of their conduct. They doubtless feel that their responsibility is greater than they can bear. Like Cain, they cower beneath the burden of their guilt. But they cannot elude it. They have assumed it in the face of the people, and must bear it. Let the

The friends of the Union have un doubtedly good reason to feel no little anxiety in regard to the Army of the Cumberland. That army is in the best of hands, but it is not without its perils. Johnston's fortifications may be too strong to be carried immadiately by storm, except at an appalling sacrifice of life; and it is impossible, at this distance, to know what risks and dangers delay

may involve. The Army of the Cumberland is nearly five hundred miles from its base of supplies. Its needs require that this immense line o communication shall be kept open. Every portion of it however is daily and nightly threatened. It may be cut at any time between Louisv:lle and Nashville by large or small guerilla forces, it may be cut between Nashville and Chattanooga by similar forces, and it may be cut between Chattanooga and General Sherman's headquarters either by guerillas or by the powerful eavalry divisions, which, under Forrest, Roddy, and others, recently defeated Sturgis and Grierson and captured nearly the whole of their artillery. Indeed it will be almost a wonder if Sherman can keep his communications unbroken, though we hope much from the skill and gal lantry and energy of General A. J. Smith. We hopethat Smith is even now well on his

way toward the great theatre of war. We were told yesterday, on what seemed to be good authority, that Generals Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor, and Marmaduke, have all crossed the Mississippi at Gaines's Landing to reinforce Johnston. If this is true, and if they succeed either in effecting a junction with Johnston or in taking a strong position we say, or, rather "Agate" says, of making between the Army of the Cumberland and Chattanooga, the gallant Sherman may have to contend with hostile forces fully equal in ganization. Party republicanism, we see thea, numbers to his own and possessing all the thus stands upon the same basis as the heathen mythology, according to Bishop Whately; immense advantages of formidable fortificait is not only not true, but it is not even suptions. But Sherman and Thomas understand peried as true; it not only deserves no faith, their situation, they coolly appreciate all the but it demands none. There is another coincidangers that threaten them, and we may feel dence between the two, which is the consecraentire confidence that they will do what is of the vices and their elevation to niches best in any and every emergency in which n the Pantheon. "Malice, hatred, and all ua- they may find themselves. Nevertheless if charitableness" will be defined and continued they combined the genius of Alexander and as constellations in the Cabinet zodiac. The | Casar and Napoleon, they would no doubt |

It is enough to make one sick at heart cannot be dispossessed. The President is doubtless "reminded of a story" that twigs to hear of such a shameful and cowardly suc bound together in a bundle have strength im- | render as that of Lieutenant Driskell, of the parted to the aggregation, and he will not 48th Kentucky, on Saturday, at Bardstown, appears to have been. Although Lieutenant D. is of a Kentucky regiment, we hope that he is not a Kentuckian. We don't think that any State will acknowledge having produced him, unless the fact shall be established

> rilla band a few weeks ago was bad enough; the more recent surrender of forty or fifty soldiers or more to thirteen guerillas at Smithfield, on the Louisville and Lexington ailroad, was still worse; but this Bardstown surrender is the worst of all. In the two formes cases, there was at least the poor excuse that the Federal officers and their com mands were taken by surprise, but there's not even that excuse in the Bardstown offair. There was no surprise there. There was full warning of the approach of the rebel gang. Lieutenant D. had ample time to interchange telegraphic despatches with the military authorities in this city; he told them that he had barricaded the Bardstown court-house, making it a strong fortress, and that he was determined upon a sturdy resistance; he received, in answer, instructions to fight at all hazards and an assurance that reinforcements were hastening to his relief; and yet, the moment the rebel vagabonds, three-fourths of them wholly unarmed, made their appearance and demanded his capitulation, he capitulated without pulling a trigger. The case reminds us of the Belgian battle-song, written a good many years ago when a Belgian army, starting out against the Dutch with a vast deal of pomp and show, turned and ran like hounds at the first sight of the Dutch hosts:

Hurrah! hurrah! our battle fla Streams on the north wind's breath

And we will march o'er hill and crag

To victory or to death! But what is youder rising cloud, That half obscures the day? It is the Dutch! oh what a crowd! Good God! let's run away!

A BLIND THIEF .- Charley Sullivan, well known to the criminal docket as an old offender against the laws, was arrested yesterday, and sent to the city iail to be retained for examination before the Police Court this morning. Charley has been stone blind for nearly a score of years. He lost his eyesight by the premature explosion of a blast of powder in a stone quarry. Blindness is looked upen as a great misfortune. The possession of sightless balls always claims the sympathy tion of Mr. Lincoln is seditious, and the use of the more fortunate of the human race. Since the effusions of Milton were first promulgated to the world, blindness has been clothed with a sad, peculiar charm, one that calls forth an expression of reverence But even the Press will not venture to assert and of awe. The afflicted are regarded as being possessed of an amount of goodness in proportion to the severity of their afflictions. Blindness is the greatest of misfor. tunes, and we never look upon the "sightlesseyed" as worldly creatures, possessed of worldly faults. Childhood is taught to regard the blind as the children of goodness and of God, and the lessons lose none of their weight by the lapse of years. Time only tends to color more deeply the impressions. Learning in infancy to honor, respect, and sympathize with the unfortunate, memory recalls the early teachings in years of maturity, and they assume the form of a tradition. Years but add a strange awe to the teachings, and we attribute a power of sweetness and theme upon which Milton so sadly and eloquently discoursed-and when we condemning the Republican doctrines and re- find aught to disturb the pleasant theory, jecting the Republican leaders, while adher- when we find a criminal among the creatures ing firmly to the government of the constitution. They held her in the Union by de- we can scarcely realize and believe. Such nouncing abolitionism as that accessionism, criminals, we must admit, are very rare, and and by pledging themselves to oppose both their rareness makes us loathe them all the more. The city of Louisville is disgraced Is it for any alleged neglect to support the maintained her in the Union by faithfully with a character of this kind. Charles Sulli- war? If there is any allegation of such nagvan, old and blind as he is, has a record of villary and crime excelled by few. He is an knows that it is false. All know that the and has been kept down by Conservative adroit thief, and a notorious house-breaker. Unionism. Abolitionismis the ally of seces- He has served a term of ten years in the penitentiary. He was convicted by a jury of politics of the State; for which reason, so long his fellow-men, with his great misfortune to plead for him and prejudice them in his favor. His crime demanded severe punshow itself amongst us. Itacknowledged its ishment, and the court was forced to find him guilty. He had often been arraigaed before the courts, and his sightless orbs claimed the

> will be arraigned to-day on the charge of theft. How strange, indeed, are the ways of arrived on time last night. No interruptions exist along the road. The latest news from Jesse is that he has divided his force into small parties, and they are rapidly moving toward the southwestern border of the State. They were scattered through Meade and Breckinridge counties yesterday. Our cavalry is pressing vigorously forward, and the pursuit is quite spirited. Jesse's force is so much scattered that our cavalry cannot hope to be successful. They may pick up a few stragglers, but the main body will escape. We cannot fathom the object of the raid, unless it was to obtain recruits and horses. Private proverty. with the exception of horses, as a general thing, has been respected by the raiders. But little public property has been destroyed. Jesse either had no desire to damage the railroads, or was unable to do so. He is now trying to escape from the State, or is looking r assistance from the Cumberland border. His object and movements are so uncertain that they shape themselves into a mystery, and we are unable to solve the riddle. We earnestly hope that the scattered rebels may be hunted down and captured before they can concentrate, but do not believe it possible to accomplish the undertaking with the

forbearance and leniency of the prosecution,

the jurors, and the judge. He would not re-

form, but remained the same hardened vil-

lain. About one month ago, he was released

from his long and weary confinement. It was

hoped that he returned to society a batter

man. But such hopes have proved visionary.

old calling. The police arrested him, and he

force now in pursuit. Since writing the above, Major Smith, the 9th Michigan cavalry, in command of the forces sent in pursuit of Jesse, telegraphed to Col. Farleigh, from Bardstown, that the rebels were returning to Nelson and Taylor counties. He states that the various detachments already returned will number one hundred and fifty men. The move is indeed a strange one. Jesse's tactics are very peculiar, and hard to understand. The riddle becomes more complicated every hour. We hope that Major Smith will furnish a solution, by administering a sound drubbing to the rebels.

Three or four days ago the radical organ in this city said: "Rebels, sympathizers, men of doubtful position on the national exigency, will not be tolerated in Kentucky any longer." This was saving that men and women of "doubtful position," that is, those merely suspected of being sympathizers, will be exiled from the State. But the radical organ of yesterday is content with saving. 'even the suspicion of a Kentuckian's want of fidelity to the Union will be sufficient warrant for putting the suspected party under rigid surveillance." So the organ backs down from banishment to "rigid surveillance." According to its latest views, people, we presume, will not be banished for a mere doubt as to their position but tolerated here until "rigid surveillance" shall have done some-

The struggles between the rebel and the Federal armies on the southern edge of Petersburg have been numerous and tremendous. From day to day and from night to night, terrible charges have been made on both sides, some of them successful, and others unsuccessful. The slaughter has been very great, and we have no doubt that the greater part of it has been on the Federal side, for the rebels have generally fought behind fortifications. Except in regard to the numbers killed and wounded, the National army has unquestionably gained, thus far, the advantage, for it has captured many prisoners and many pieces of artillery, and has steadily, though not rapidly, advanced its lines. The despatches undertake to hold out a hope that something decisive will be accomplished very

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

gigantic. When the rebels are driven, by storm, from one line of fortifications, they are found behind another not more than a quarter of a mile back, and then this second line has to be stormed. And so with a third line, a fourth, &c., &c. The rebels seem able to hold each line till another is in readiness for them, so that, even after the taking of Petersburg, there can be fully a hundred lines of defence between that city and Richmond, and, if they must all be carried by storm, we are afraid that the glorious Army of the Potomac. before getting through with the whole, will be in a fearfully depleted condition. We suspect, however, that the rebellion will see such sights on the Fourth of July as will make its red eyeballs ache.

We cannot see why it is not entirely in Gen. Grant's power to cut off the whole of Lee's supplies from the South without the loss of even the fourth part of the men that he is losing in his terrible assaults from day to day, and certainly, if the supplies were cut off, Lee would be compelled either to fight Grant on the latter's own ground or give up Richmond. Of course the Lieut. General understands all these things better than we do, yet we cannot but mourn in agony of spirit for the thousands of brave men whose hearts of fire are daily quenched in the blood of bat-

It [the Journal] is evidently in a tight place in keeping up a perpetual fight with its country, in currying favor with rebel sympathizers, and in avoiding the fate that is impending its thunderbolt over the heads of these sympathizers.

* * * And we may say this much, that the Journal, &c. * * And we may drop another hint; the Journal will have to mend its manners materially, peaceably, if possibly, forcibly, if necessary. There are parties who do not believe that its cloak of Unionism is long enough to cover the bare legs of its disloyalty.

"The fate that is impending its thunderbolt!" "We may say this much!" "Peaceably if possibly!" There's abolition literature for you, reader. These radicals are evidently disposed to rise up in arms against the aristoc

racy of respectable English. But grammar in this case is of little importance. The abolition organ has insinuated several times, and now it openly and directly announces, that, if the Louisville Journal does not change its course, it will be suppressed. And the organ speaks in this matter as if speaking simply as a mouth-piece—as if grinding out the words poured by somebody else into its hopper. Who and what are they that are relied upon or expected to suppress the Journal? A civil court, a military court, or some military officer or officers without purity to the lives of those deprived of any court at all? Can't the organ, without the blessings of holy light—the bright | the fear of catching cold, afford to open its pokerish mouth a little wider? Are we to be left all in the dark as to the shape and color of "the fate that is impending its thunderbolt?" Are we not to be permitted to know "this much?" Shall we not be enlightened "peaceably if

possibly?" And we should like to know for what crime the Journal is threatened with suppression Journal has done and is doing more to rouse the people of the nation to vigorous action against the rebellion, to incite them to the prosecution of the war with all the resources of the country till the glorious old Union shall be restored, than any other paper in the State. The Union men recognize this truth and bless us, and the rebels recognize it and curse us We do more every week in promoting the energetic prosecution of the war than the radical organ has done since it first opened its eyes upon the shore of being. The managers of that concern evidently think that they are fulfilling their whole mission in this world when they flatter Mr. Lincoln, applaud all his measures, and give notice that "fate is impending its thunderbolt" over the heads of those who cannot see the wisdom of his deeds. The Press is in no proper sense a war paper;

it is simply a Lincoln paper-"that, and nothing more." Again we ask to be informed why it is that "fate is impending its thunderbolt" over us unless we "mend our manners" "peaceably i possibly." Pray let us know "this much. Is it because we think, and, thinking, say, that the radical measures of the Administration, the direct opposite of its whole former policy, tend not to bring the rebellion to an end, but to prolong it by exasperating and driving to desperation even those men of the South, who, but for such measures, would give all the influence they dared in behalf of peace and Union? Shall we, sworn to maintain and promote the great interests of the Union according to our best judgment and ability, be told that the rough hand of arbitrary power will be laid upon our mouths, if, whilst giving our heart and soul and strength to the maintenance of the war, we dare to dissent from the President and to utter our own solemn and well matured convictions as to the best mode of bringing it to a clarification. trary power will be laid upon our mouths, if, the best mode of bringing it to a gloriou.

The community may see how poor and see vile and abject are the principles upon which the radical Editors of the organ, all highly respectable citizens, hold that papers should be conducted in these times. For ourselves, we would "rather be a dog and bay the moon," or "a kitten and cry mew," than manage a paper upon such principles, if principles they can be called: When an Editor's soul of freedom is dead, he had better travel upon all fours and go to grass like Nebu-

After the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan, in a letter to his wife, praised in the very strongest language the impetuous and resistless gallantry of Gen. Hancock. Deeply impressed by what Gen. McClellan said in that letter, we have watched Hancock's career ever since with great interest. And it has been a career of honor and victory and glory. We have not, in the account of any battle, seen the name of Hancock uncoupled with success. The rebel forces in his coupled with success. The rebel forces in his immediate front have in all cases given way. He is a thunderbolt of war. As a leader of lnfantry he is what the lamented Kearney was as a leader of cavalry. was as a leader of cavalry.

Gen. A. J. Smith has taken the place of Gen. Sturgis. And the Providence Journal says truly of Smith, that he generally does what he undertakes. He ran the race and won Fort De Russey, on the Red river. He istirguished himself in Banks's disastrous empaion. He has since forced the rebels to abandon their blockade of the Mississippi river at Greenville, Miss., by flogging them at Columbia.

Colonel Forney, the immediate organ of the Administration, said in reference to the Baltimore Convention before it assembled, 'choice is forbidden." We hope he will not be able to say of the Presidential election before it takes place, "choice is forbidden."

WHY IS IT?-Governor Bramlette, in his annual message of December last, said: To sympathize with rebellion is wrong, if

rebellion is wrong. But as mere sympathy cannot endanger the life of the government, it cannot endanger the life of the government, it may be tolerated, though wrong. Yet, when that sympathy assumes the form of aid or encouragement to treason, and tends to promote it either by acts or words, the duty of those who would perpetuate our political freedom, as secured only by our government, is to stay the work of treason by indicting on its workers such restraints and penalties as will enforce obedience and respect to the government of our fathers.

I therefore recommend that our penal code be amended so as to provide proper preventive as well as punitive remedies, for every form of treasonable action, whether it consist in acts or words which tend to promote or en-

acts or words which tend to promote or en-courage rebellion.

I further recommend that the laws be so amended as to give to any loyal man who suffers in person or property from invasions or raids a right of action against any or all persons who, after the passage of such act, may aid, encourage, or promote the rebellion, either by acts or words of encouragement, or by approval or by manifesting as explanby approval, or by manifesting an exu and joyous sympathy upon the success of such raids. It is time that disloyal and criminal sympathies should cease in Kentucky. There remains no excuse for any to indulge in them and remain here.

Such amendments to the civil code will be but the application of the visit of the civil code.

but the application of the principles of the common law to this rebellion. By the common law, all who counsel, advise, aid, assist, promote, encourage, or adopt a trespass, are held to be equally guilty and responsible to the injured party. It is right that those whose avowed sympathizes encourage and invite invasions and raids should be made to bear the expenses for the entertainment of their friends.

This recommendation we strongly approved in our columns at the time, saying:

This view appears to us to be indisputable; and, though the task of adapting legislation to the end in view is a work of exceeding delice. cy, we cannot doubt, that, if the Governor's recommendation shall be carried out judiciously, the effect will be salutary in more yays that one. At present as heretofore the State leaves the whole subject to the military authorities of the General Government, thereby renouncing a portion of the rightful jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, and girjurisdiction of the common weath, and giving the military authority a very unnecessary
sscendency over the civil authority. It is due
to the State as well as to justice and sound
policy that the General Assembly should
assert the full jurisdiction of the Commonwealth under the limitations imposed by the
cristing condition of things. It is indeed existing condition of things. It is indeed high time the State had assumed the right to punish its offending citizens according to law instead of abandoning them to the military power of the General Government. Kentucky is both willing and able to enforce the jist obedience of her own people; and she owes it to herself and to the country to do so. She can do it better than the General Govern can do it better than the General G ment; and it is her lawful by ment; and it is her lawful business. We hope the measure recommended by the Governor will receive the careful and patient consider-ation of the Legislature. The time is anspicious. The occasion for the rule of military necessity amongst us in

the rule of military necessity amongst us in any considerable measure is fast passing away. With the raising of the siege of Knoxville, and the retreat of the besieger hotly pressed by a gallant chieftain of Kentucky, we see the beginning of the end of that steen but not all unnecessity areas. but not all unnecessary sway. The incubus of military protection is about to vanish. It behooves Kentucky to arouse her slumbering powers and to proper to each result of the state of the powers and to prepare to act once more for herself. Her patriotic Chief Magistrate, not the less her proud and loving son because the onstant lover of his country, summons her this duty. Let her answer

marks a new and better era in her affairs. The recommendation met with the full approval of the Legislature; which, responding | Grant, and of these laws of Kentucky, that to the recommendation in both its parts, en- the abolitionists amongst us clamor not merely acted a stringent law to punish disloyal and for the renewal of the exercise of military ries done by disloyal persons. The Legisla- verity and comprehensiveness unknown in ture complied fully with the recommendation of the Governor.

General Grant, on ascertaining this fact, issued an order exempting Kentucky from the

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Kr., March 5, 1864. The following order from the Headquarters "Military Division of the Mississipoi," and the acts of the Legislature of the State of

"Brigadier-General S. G. Burbridge, Com-manding District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky:
"Grandle In view of the record enact-

nents of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, that State is exempted from the opera-tions of General Orders No. 4, of date Novemer the civil law will be intended to be in cases such as were intended to be ached by said General Order.

"By order of Mejor-General U. S. Grant.
T. S. BOWERS.

"Assistant Adjutant Gen ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE REFERRED TO. 548. An act to punish disloyal and treason-

able practices.

Be it enacted, etc.: Sec. 1. That, if any person shall counsel, advise, aid, assist, en-courage, or induce any officer or solitier of the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, or any guerilla, robber, bandit, or armed band, or person or persons engaged, or professing to be engaged, in making or levying war upon the Government of the United States, or State of Kentucky, of upon any citizen or res-ident of the State of Kenucky, to destroy or jure any property in this Commonwe or shall counsel, encourage, advise, aid, or assist any such person or persons to injure, arrest, kidnap, or otherwise maltreat any citizen or resident of the State of Kentucky; or shall barbor or conceal, or shall voluntarily receive or aid any such person or persons, knowing them to be such, shall be guilty of a high mistements and received. a high misdemeanor, and, upon con thereof, shall be fixed not less than or dred dollars nor more than ten thousand dol-lars, or confined in the county jail not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or may be both so fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the jury.

the people of this State, or any of them, to insurrection or rebellion against the authority or laws of this State or of the United States or who shall wilfully attempt to terrify or prevent, by threats or otherwise, the people this State, or any of them, from supporti and maintai and maintaining the legal and con authority of the Federal Governme State, or endeavor to prevent or shall op the suppression of the existing rebe against the authority of the Federal ernment, every such person, being thereof legally convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than fire thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail. not less than six months nor more welve months, or may be both se fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the jury: as restricting any person in his constitutional right of speaking and writing in reference to the manner of administering the government, State or national, or against the conduct of any officer of either, when done in good faith, with the intent of defending and preserving either of said governments, or of exposing and correcting the maladministration of either of said governments, or the misconduct of any officer, civil or military, of either of them.

Sec. 3. That any person who shall fail, if misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred doilais nor more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not less than three menths nor more than twelve months, or may be both so fined and imprisoned at the discre-

Sec. 4. That in any trial, as aforesaid, it government of the United States: Pro That in any prosecution under this act the test of loyslty shall be, whether the defendant or defendants have adhered to and supported the one iuntions of the United States and of Kentucky, and have complied with, and been obedient to, the laws enacted in pursuance

Sec. 5. Any attorney at law, in this State, State constitution, and who violates any of were armed, or used as troops,

the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the foregoing penalties, if legally convict-ed, he forever thereafter debarred from prac-tising law within this State. And the violation of any part of this act, by an attorney, shall authorize proceedings against him by motion in the circuit court of the county wherein he resides, at the instance of any son, or of said court, and if said attorney below, or or said court, and it said mo-tion, be shall be debarred from again practis-ing his profession in any court within this Commonwealth.

Sec. 6. This act shall be given in special

charge to the grand jury, by the circuit judge, at each term of the circuit court.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect after thirty

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect after thirty days from its passage.

579. An act to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyed persons.

Be it enacted, &c.: Sec. 1. That if any soldier, or body of soldiers, or armad band, belonging to, engaged for, acting in the interest of or professing to act in the interest of the ac-called Confederate States of America, or the so-called Provisional Governmentof Kontucky, or any armed band, not acting under the authority of the United States or State of Kentucky, or any guerilla or guerillas, shall Kentucky, or any guerilla or guerillas, shall in jure, or destroy, or take, or carry away, any property of any person, county or city, corporate body, association or congregation of property of any person, county or city, corporate body, association or congregation of
this State; or shall arrest, kidnap, imprison,
it jure, maltreat, wound, or kill, any person, the person so arrested, kidnapped,
imprisoned, or wounded, if living, shall be
entitled to recover such damages as a jury
may find; and if dead, his wifs, if he should
have one, if no wife, his personal representative or beir at law, shall be entitled to recover
damages to the same extent that the person damages to the same extent that the person himself might for any of said injuries, if death had not ensued; and for the property injured, destroyed, taken or carried away, as aforesaid, the person, city, corporate body, association, or congregation, so injured, shall be entitled to recover double the value thereof in damages; and the damages for any of said injuries may and the damages for any of said injuries may be recovered of any of the persons doing any of said wrongful acts, and of any person or persons who shall aid, advise, abet, encourage, or connect such acts, or shall harbor, conceal, aid or accountage, or connect such acts, or shall harbor, conceal, aid or accountage, or connect such acts, or shall harbor, conceal, aid or accountage, or contents. or counsel such acts, or shall harbor, conceal, aid, or encourage such wrong-doer, or shall knowingly permit, when in his power to prevent it, any member of his family, living with him, under his control, so to aid, abet, advise, encourage, or counsel such acts, or harbor, conceal, aid, or encourage such wrong-doer, and may be sued jointly with or withdoer, and may be sued jointly with or without such wrong-doers, or some, or any, or all
may be sued until the damages sustained, as
above provided, may have been recovered by
the party or parties aggrieved. Any dialoyal
pereon, who has knowledge of the presence,
within the county of his residence, of such
guerilla or guerillas, or predatory band, and
fails to give immediate information thereof,
if it is reasonably within his power so to do,
to either the civil or military authorities in
such county, shall be guilty of aiding, harbering, and abetting the wrong-doer, under
the provisions of this act, and, shall be held
jointly and severally liable with such wrongdoers for all illegal acts done by such guerilla
or guerillas, or predatory band, or any one of
them, during that incursion into said county.
Sec. 2. In any action under this act the fact
of the lovalty or disloyalty of the defendant Sec. 2. In any action under this act the fact of the lovalty or disloyalty of the defendant may be given in evidence to the court or jury, and the person's character for loyalty or disloyalty of the wrong-doers who are not sued, and who committed said acts, may also be given in evidence to the court or jury: Provided, That in any action prosecuted under the provisions of this act the test of loyalty shall be whether the defendant or defondants have adhered to and appropriat the constituhave adhered to and supported the constitu-tions of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, and have compiled with and been obedient to the laws enacted in pursuance . . .

By command of Brig. Gen. Burbridge. A. C. SEMPLE, Capt. and A. A. G. It is in the face of this order of General

ressonable practices, and another law equally authority in the cases particularized, but for ringent to provide a civil remedy for inju- the exercise of military authority with a sethis State or any other since the war began. Why is it? This question is worthy of consideration by the people. The laws under notice are comprehensive exercise of military authority in the cases and stringent. They can be enforced, and

provided for by the laws we have men- they will be enforced, as they should be. Way ioned, which General Burbridge, the com- do the abolitionists want these laws trampled mander of the District of Kentucky, forth- upon, and the discretion of military subordiwith embodied in the following general or- nates erected in the place of law? Why is it? Is it because the laws prescribe a test of loyalty, which falls short of the abolition test? Is it because the laws expressly guard the freedom of discussion? In short, is it because the laws are adapted to protect the innocent as well as to punish the guilty? If not, we know not why it is. If not, why is it? Let the abolitionists answer. This is a matter which does not concer

rebels and rebel sympathizers but the loyal men of the Common wealth. It concerns the innocent not the guilty. The guilty will be punished under the laws. But if the laws are trampled upon, as the abolitionists amongst us demand, the innocent will not be protected:-the abolition test of lovalty, in the discretion of military subordinates, will be substituted for the test of the laws, and all who do not support the abolition policy of the Lincoln Administration, all the true and enlightened patriots of the State, will be liable right of speaking or writing against Mr. Lincoln with the view in good faith of preventing his re-election. If the policy demanded is established, and is executed in accordance with the view of loyalty entertained and proclaimed by the partisans who make the demand, Kentucky will become virtually as abolition despotism, under a military governor, with no more active powers as and with no more constitutional freedom than Tennessee or Arkansas or Louisiana. policy demand it in the expectation that the solicy will be executed in accordance with their view of loyalty? Let them answer frankly, if they have the hardihood to do

so. We directly put the question to them. And yet their answer is not extremely important; for, no matter with what expectation the policy mey be demanded, the policy, if established, will be executed sooner or later in accordance with the abolition view of lov alty. They recognize no other test of loyalty; and, whatever may be their present expectation, they whenever the occasion pinches will insist on the execution of the policy according to their test and not according to the est of the spurned and disregarded laws of the State. The policy will naturally and inevitably gravitate toward the practical subversion of the state government. The only safety is in adhering to the laws. They are emple for the punishment of the guilty. them be faithfully enforced and faithfully

How sharper than a serpent's tooth must be the grief of that parent whom unrelenting fate compels to take sides against his own son in a war for freedom.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Very just and true, and yet we know a conpossible effort to encourage and promote the vigorous prosecution of the war, has actually been jeered, taunted, reviled, and railed at by at least a score of abolition Editors, because it at bis terrible misfortune to have a son in the bel army.—Louisville Journal.

What color are you? You may look like a white man, but you talk like a nigger.

The Commonwealth says that the 43d ndiana, which came the other day to this city, and passed up to Frankfort, ate a repast in the State House yard, and afterwards "gave three rounds of awful groans for Louisville" We guess their groans were not for Louisville. We presume that their victuals didn't agree with them. Probably the brave

careful what they eat next time. If the Indiana heroes were really groaning for Louisville, they were undoubtedly groaning to be here.

fellows had the belly-ache. They should be

The Louisville Press speaks of "negro cops" at Frankfort. The Commonwealth says it has never seen or heard of them. During the siege, and in preparation for it a good many of the negroes of the place were impressed for duty as laborers, and they performed their duty, it believes, faithfully. But none

We may hope and pray, but we must no be over-confident. It looks as if the two ar mies were alike resolved on victory or death They have done a far greater amount of fight ang and far more dreadful fighting than any two armies ever did before on earth, and still they are fighting on. It seems as if they in tend to fight till one or both shall be annihilated. Their series of conflicts will be the Wonder of ages as long as the ages shall last Oh that the red and horrid panorama could be folded from mortal vision! Yet a voice from the pest, a voice from the present, a voice from the future, and a voice from the depth of the eternal skies are blending their awful dones in our souls and forbidding us to surrender the holy boon that has come down to ns from the ballowed era of the Revolution!

KENTUCKY.—We presume the real danger in Kentucky. * * Governor Bram ever in Kentucky. * * Governor lette, by his tardy energy, has succeed defending Frankfort, and the State defending Frankfort, and the State thus escapes the shame of having her State capital pillaged and burned. The disloyal papers of Kennucky have ceased to abuse the Administration, and in this extremity go down on their knees and implore its help. If we do not hove and revere Kennucky, and feel as much sympathy in her misfortunes as we would if they had befallen Pennsylvania, we might be dismosed to see in this recent invamight be disposed to see in this rec ion a just and severe lesson. No State has been more petulant and exacting than Ken-tucky in her relations with the General Gov-

The stern necessity of war has made Ken-tucky firmly in the Union. But what is the moral position of that State? Her influence horse positive of the against the Administration. In every ster taken by Mr. Lincoln he has found Kentucky in his way. She opposed the first call for the again the again of the again to the again to the again to the again that the treeps, confiscation, emancipation, the arming of the blacks. She has been looking and longing for the Confederacy, and yet she has received nothing from the Confederacy but scourging and oppression. scourging and oppression.

This Union, of which she is a sullen, reluctset, hesitating member, has been her bul-work and salvation. All the time she has keen acting as a spoiled, sullen, wayward child, she receives nothing but kindness and This last deli the government her sympathy and confidence. In the grand history we are now writing she should at least secure a chapter.—Phil. Press

This is from the hand of Col. Ferney, the able and adroit champion of the Administration. In behalf of Kentucky, we protest against it as unjust. Gov. Bramlette displayed no "tardy energy" in defending Frankfort. His energies were swift and strong. He was the master spirit of the emergency. He spoke as with the voice of one who had authority, and he was obeyed. He accomplished at brief notice all that could be accomplished. He was successful. He con quered. With the very small means at his command, he drove off the rebel invaders. What reason or pretext is there for calling his energy "tardy?" What need was there for its being quicker? Wasn't be ready for the enemy when the enemy came? What that he should have done did be leave undone? I he declined arming the negroes, wasn't his ence more successful than those that have been made where negroes were armed?

The Editor of the Philadelphia Press says "the disloyal papers of Kentucky have ceased to abuse the Administration, and in this exits belp." We see nothing of this. Nobody sees anything of it. No paper in Kentucky, so far as we know, has changed in the slight st degree its tone or language in regard to the Administration since the last coming of Morgan into the State. If any paper has done. so, what one? And what Kentucky papers have gone down on their knees and implored the Administration's help? Can anybody name one that has done this? The charge is simply a calumny uttered recklessly and at cormise, a suspicion, a supposition, set down

The Philadelphia paper says that "ao State hee been more exacting than Kentucky," that "Mr. Lincoln bas found her in his way at every step," that she "has opposed confiscancipation, and the arming of the blacks." Kentucky has exacted nothing that she was not en'itled to; if Mr. Lincoln has found her in his way at every step, it is because his every step has been wrong; if she has gone against confiscation, emancipation, and the arming of the slaves, it is because they are pestilent measures, calculated to paralyze instead of strengthening the great efforts of the nation for the crushing of the rebellion. But why are we told that Kentucky has been oking and longing for the rebel Confederacy?" What ground is there for bringing against her this "railing accusation?" With stronger temptation from business relations, from similarity of institutions, and from personal intercourse and affection, to go with the South than any other loyal State, when has she given, by word or deed, a sign of joining the Confederacy? What Western State has pronounced more overwhelmingly at the polls against the Confederacy than Kentucky has formly done?

The Philadelphia Editor talks about the osity of the Federal Government to Kentucky in defending her against lavasions. Kentucky appreciates what the Federal troops from other States have done within her bo ders, but the Federal Government, in sending them here, has done so, not from any especial regard for her, but for its own and the nation's sake. The Govern ment has thought it better for itself and the country to fight the rebel forces upon the soil of Kentucky than upon that of Onio, Indiana, and Illinois. Moreover, Kentucky has fought for other States as promptly and as well as the troops of other States have fought for ber. She has contributed full 50,000 men to the armies of the Union, and these have fought in every State where strong hands strong hearts were needed. They have gone wherever the Government desired that they should go, and many and many a time they have stood where others faltered. Col. Forney thinks, that, "in the grand history the nation is now writing she should at least se-cure a chapter." If she has not secured a chapter in that history by remaining firm and patriotic in defiance of the wild spirit of destruction and desolation that has stalked over her, if she has not secured a chapter in that history by sending tens of thousands of her true sons to fight thousands of her erring but yet beloved ones enlisted in the cause of the rebellion, if she has not secured a chapter in that history by her exhibition of as holy and sublime a virtue as that of the Roman father, who, for his country's sake, devoted his own child to death, surely the history must be one in which a chapter is not worth securing, and Kentucky seeks not, asks not, that her name shall have a place therein.

for the success of the Lincoln ticket in 1860, so that they could destroy the Union. That A distinguished conservative San paper might as well state another fact-that at Washington says in a private letter to a the rebel leaders are hoping and praying for friend: "We have all along feared Lincoln's the success of the Lincoln ticket in 1864, so strength;-it has been for some short time and that they can prevent the restoration of the is now rapidly declining." The writer adds: Union. "The star of McClellan is ascending, and I have a growing and strong hope that Lincoln will be defeated." We perhaps should say W. J. Heady, Office-seeker-General of Kentucky, tried in a late letter to be severe upon that the statesman in whose breas; this strong hope flourishes has been among the most deus. Well, we do remember now that we felt the eponding of our friends at Washington, which other day as if something were nipping us. is certainly the place of all places to awaken We thought at the time that it was a flee derpondency in an American patriot. Such We beg pardon of the flea family. e bope in such a man at such a place is signif-

icent. It is cheering indeed, It is said, that, when Gen. Sherman made his great incursion into the far South, his troops for several successive days marched en foot at the rate of fifty miles per day. 'Pis surprising how they could stand it. We wonder their lege didn't "strike work."

We have received a letter dated Mor. The Army and Navy Journal thinks Bend, Louisiana, signed by a large numthere is policy in the delay of Sherman, was of the soldiers of the 23d Kentucky, who citizens of Carter county, Kentucky. which placed him in front of Marietta, twenty-five miles to the northwest of Atlan ving seen published in the Frankfort Comconfronting Joe Johnston's army at the for wealth of May 13th resolutions purportmer place, in no apparent haste for a further to have been adopted at a Union meeting advance. Our operations in Georgia have heir county, indorsing the past course of reached a stege where it is safe to await th Administration and recommending the evelopment of the co-operative movemen ection of Mr. Lincoln, and knowing the scainst Richmond. If Johnston purposes to rce whence these resolutions originated. they protest that the action of the meeting of make a serious fight in defence of Atlanta, which we can scarcely doubt, he has come to ch S, Eifort was President and Z, Dryee, a point that leaves him but little room for for retary, does not reflect the sentiments of ther retreat, and, though he may gain some tenth of the citizens of that county. Althing from delay, we can hardly afford yet to ough the gentlemen whose names appear cuously in the proceedings have been force him to battle, with the prospect that, i case of victory on our part, the remnants o ging a vigorous prosecution of the war from e beginning, the soldiers in the field insist his broken army will be thrown into th bat not one of them has proved his faith by scale against us in Virginia. Besides, it s works, with the exception of Lieutenants part of General Sherman's plan to make sure of his position by establishing depo's of ober and Watson, who were for a short time speciles in his immediate rear, which wil the 22d, but thought it prudent to resign make him independent of a line of communica and fight their battles smid the comforts of tions so exposed to raids as his is shown to be home. The gallant soldiers of the 221 be On the capture of Resaca, as we are informed, ieve that they are just as willing to prose the stores at Chattanoogs were removed t nte the war to an honorable that place, and the capture of Atlateon is those stay-at home gentlemen; and a large siority of the soldiers of the 221 are in fa-Pass, on the 2d inst., gave us a strong position of McClellan for the Presidency, an or the cetablishment of a new depot. Of this, y do not guess at the opinions of their reladvantage has, no doubt, been taken, though he raid of Wheeler's cavalry upon the rail es and triends at home, when almost ever ail brings them evidence of the truth of road at Calbour, south of Resaca, may have their assertion that the resolutions referred to emporarily interrupted the progress of our lo not reflect the sentiments of one-teath of rains. With so efficient a body of cavale the citizens of Carter county. It may be that as Gen. Sherman is reported to have, he should the soldiers, who are enduring the privations be able to defend himself against any per of the war down in Louisiana, will not be remanent annoyance from detached bodies of garded as loyal men by the newly converte orsemen like this under Wheeler. Give him a little more time and he will be in a position abolitionists of Carter county, but we think the candid judgment of the country will deto act independently of his communications cide that men who risk their lives in support north of Allatoona Pass. of the government, and for the honor of the old flag, are entitled to much greater consid

eration than the vain carpet knights, who

talk so valorously of the way to conduct the

war, but who have never yet allowed their

dainty noses to be disturbed by the smell of

gunpowder. The radicals have felt great

show at the polls for President at the next

November election, because some fifty thou-

sand of the true Union men of the State

will be in the ranks of the Federal army;

that every Kentucky soldier who has not sold

bis birthright for a mess of pottage will de-

posit his vote for the conservative candidate,

and lend his impulse to arrest the spread of

unconstitutional measures and the enforce-

The people have found out pretty well wha

anything which appears in the Associate

Press despatches, for they have been decived

thousands of times.

The Democrat and Journal are the pels of the Associated Press in this city. On the establishment of the National Press newspaper, they demanded \$3,000, we understand, for the privilege of extension the privilege of e

the privilege of entering the monopoly. But the Press best them, In buying out the Volkablatt they secured the despatches, much, we fear, to the chagrin of the monopolists. We are too poor, of course, to buy privi-leges at round figures; and as we are bound to have the news or at least the converse.

to have the news, or at least the current r

Our little neighbor says that the despate

are "simply a pack of lies," that "the publi

have no confidence in anything which appears

in the Associated Press despatches," and ye

he confesses himself so anxious to publish

them that he steals them. One would think

that he must have a monomania for stealing.

An Editor's invention must be at ebb fide

We have heard of a plokpocket, who, have

ing extracted a roll of bills from his neigh-

bor's wallet, looked at them and exclaime

in great wrath, "they are counterfeit, the in-

fernal scoundrel has swin lled me!" The E ii-

tor of the Review has certainly no right to

fly into a similar rage, for he tells us that he

knows the despatches to be an "empty pack

"Conservatism," as much, if not more tha

eny other ism, brought the country to its present deplorable condition. But it out of

Our young Chattanooga friend, it seems

thinks that a man who is for restoring the old

Union, the Union established by the wisdom

and might of the great and powerful giants

of the revolution, the Union that has blest

hundreds of millions and been blest by hun-

dreds of millions, the Union that has been for

nearly a century the glory of the world, is

"no man at all, but a regular-built nothing!"

We should think that the utterer of such a

calumny against the mighty old Union and

its founders would fancy that he heard the

words "shame!" "shame!" "shame!" distinct-

ly articulated in every sound of all the world

The Editor talks about those who "can't

take the animal by the horns." We trust

that we can take two animals by the horns,

the buffale-bull of secessionism and the he-

goat of radicalism. As for our having to

decide between the two with the slightes

such a thing. We would as soon choose be-

The Portland Advertiser thus notices

the action of the Democratic State Conven

Convention was unanimously made, and the gentlemen elected are men of the highest order of character, intelligence, and influence. They are conservative patriots, and war men to the extent war is necessary, and peace man when peace can be horsenable account.

when peace can be honorably acquired. The are Union men to the quick—and yet are no

are not men who would ding to the South is the sake of sizvery, or would abandon it South for the sake of abolition. The conver-tion separated, as it had proceeded, with t

best of feelings, and a clear purpose to make

In appointing delegates of this description

the Democracy of Maine, it must be owned

has made a good start in the execution of it

"clear purpose." Unquestionably an over

powering majority of the Chicago Conven

tion will be composed of men of the same

description, animated by the same purpose

The purpose of the Democracy of Mains is to

deed the purpose of the conservatives of the

Union at large. And gloriously will it

The failure of John Morgan, said to b

delegate to that [the Chicago] Convention, get through Kentucky, will prevent his

tendarce, and strengthen the postponing s in the argument. It is said that nothing more important business with General Gra

makes it impossible for Davis to be present, Madison(Ia) Courier.

This idea was quite contemptible enough in

the Cincinnati paper that first put it forth. I

wesn't worth stealing. If men must break

the 8th commandment, let them not show, by

the quality of the article they take, that their

The New York Tribune of the 17d

ost, says that the rebels boped and prayed

A gentleman informs us that Captain

Why don't you, officers of Govern-

ment, forbid the niggers to have barbers op-

rating on their scalps? Let their wool grow

to its full length, and then you can pull it

The Richmond rebels are violently de

over their eyes.

grogs hate a Frenchman.

taste is no better than their morals.

either abolition or pro-slavery me

a good record for the future.

advanced in November.

tween a little devil and a big witch.

tion in Maine:

The man who can't take the

o, now-a-days, is no milt nothing.
Chattanooga Gazette.

when he has to steal his lies.

of lies" when he steels them.

mors given by the great Association, we

sort to a much cheaper means—we steedespatches.—Louisville Evening Review.

tches are made up of—simply a pack eddled out one day to be retracted The public have no confidence in

ment of arbitrary commands.

usands of times

but every day brings us convincing assurance

confidence in their ability to make a good

About three weeks ago it was stated in this ity by two men, one of whom lives in Indian and the other in Kentucky, that within en days from that time Morgan would enter days from the morgan would enter stucky with not less than four thousand alry, and would be joined by large rein-sements from Kentucky and Indiana, sy stated distinctly that the plan was to w Gen. Burbridge into the Eastern part Kentucky, and by a rapid march pass Lexington and Frankfort, and especially to capture and hold as prisoner Gov. Bramlette, then to march rapidly on Louisville, seize the immense government stores in that city, pos ess themselves of whatever they wanted, ex ting at the same time to be able to prot the same time, as a part of the programme forces were to be collected in Owen county Kentacky, which were to pass down the Ken the city of Madison. After the capture ouisville they were to march down the swille and Mashville road and destroy tressle-work and tunnel at Muldrow's and the bridge across Green river, a Munfordsville, thus cutting off Sherman emmunications. - Indianapolis Journal.

This statement, if true, as it well may be hows, what indeed we have at no time doubled, that the late John Morgan invasion of Kentucky was made with the knowledge of his rebel friends in this State. Undoubtedly we have dangerous men in the midst of us and all see and us, men watching with keen eyes whatever passes and imparting to the leaders of the rebel forces whatever they can discover, and in return receiving informa tion as to the contemplated rebel movements with which they are expected to co-operate. We think that the Icdianapolis Editor ought o give the names of the two persons, the Indiang man and the Kentucky man, who made display of so much knowledge in regard to Morgan's designs. Such knowledge isn't apt to be in the possession of loyal men.

There is no doubt that Morgan's recent enture was pretty much on his own hook. He was not bound for "Cowes and a market," but for horses and a market upon which to subsist his men. He came into the State without artillery; probably the Confederates would approached the door of the main residence, not trust him with any, for John has lost and knocked. Jones refused to admit them. everything that was ever intrusted to him. and commanded them to leave the premise: Making his movements rapidly, he sent a + at once. They threatened to break down the force without delay to attack the State capi- | door, and obtained an axe to carry their tal, which he knew contained cannon and ord- | threat into execution. Jones approached the nance steres to answer all his purposes, and side window with a loaded rifle in his hands, these he hoped to capture by surprise. But and, taking deliberate aim at McIntire, fired. he made a great mistake. He had Gov. Bram- The ballstruck his left arm above the elbow and e Circulor, and Generals Burbridge and Hobson in another, all Kentuckians, who field, and procured a surgeon. It was found were anxious to rid the State of his presence. The delays which he encountered at Mount Sterling, Cynthiana, and Lexington, and the stubborn and successful resistance at Frank- | cover. He is a desperate character, and his nothing without cannon except seize horses and conscript our citizens; but, had he been able to obtain the guns from the State arrangl or the fort in that place, he would have doubtess turned his attention to the cutting of the | passed to the rear of the building, and applied Nashville road. His failure caused him to cut as fast as he could for the gaps whose friendly debouches would afford him egress rom the State on its eastern border. The importance of the gallant defence of Frankfort cannot, therefore, be overestimated, as it doubtless saved the State from very serious osses, and compelled the gange to retreat in the greatest possible haste.

The divry of T. O. Carpenter, Second Lieutenant of the 2nd battalion, in Morgan's thought of accepting either, we have no idea of command, was picked up on the Cyathians battle-field. The diary extends from the 22d of last April up to the time of Morgan's flight from Kentucky after his last defeat. We known to what band they belong. Mr. Jones would publish it if we had room. It tells a most sad tale of the sufferings of men and horses for food. The writer says, that, when he and his fellow-rebels arrived in town, they who knew him intimately. He was a stanch of course bad everything they wanted, but their destitution nearly the whole time he describes as almost unendurable. If the rebel sympathizers now at their homes could read what he has written, they would perhaps be cured of their wretched passion for going into Morgan's service. Persons who have fathers or brothers or sons in that service may well mourn and weep over the miserable lot of the poor victims of treason.

liabolical transactions?

Morganiana,-Lieut, Larimore, of compa

shaved in retaliation for the tonsorial opera

force us to disrespect our oath and honor.

Morgan knew he was exacting terms his

own Government had forbidden him to ex-

act, and which United States soldiers were

forbidden to accept. So far as a nice sense of

onor is concerned, it would rather require

fidelity to one's own Government rather than

to an officer like Morgan, who never knew

ecuvalescents from various points, eight pris

and nineteen recruits, en route to the front.

Nasbville, three to Lexington, three to Bowl-

ing Greep, seven to Cairo, four to Cincinnati

two to St. Louis, and two to Indianapolis

five prisoners were forwarded to Lexington,

Six car-loads of rebel prisoners arrived

in the city last night from Lexington.

ard five to Nashville.

what chivalrous honor was.

Island.

evening.

tions upon Morgan and his staff.

Lieut. Carpenter speaks repeatedly of the starving guerillas stealing the little morsels of their starving comrades, and evidently thinks t all right. We suppose, from the fact of his diary's having been picked up on the field of slaughter, that he has gone where he will probably bunger no more, however much be may thirst for a drop of cold water.

A Cynthiana correspondent of the Cininnati Gazette says;

It is a fact susceptible of proof that rebels in centucky had written Morgan to come new, ecause Ohio was stripped of her National used, who had been almost entirely sent to be Army of the Potomac, and an easy coneest was anticipated. That rebels in Kentucky sent letters or ver-

al messages to John Morgan, inviting and arging his late raid, we have not a doubt. But if the fact can be proved, as the Gazette's orrespondent says that it can, let it be proved the sooner and more conclusively the better. equestionably the proof would involve the dentification of the criminal parties. The Gaette's Cynthiana man, if able to prove that lorgan was sent for, can prove who sent for And shall he not be required to do so? Shall the loyal men of Kentucky have their roperty, their lives, and the great cause in which they are engaged, imperilled daily and ightly by the schemings and doings of skulkog rebels among them and all around them whose guilty complicity with Morgan and his men can be established? If the Gazette's

The Chattanooga Gazette, a radical oper, thinks the remark of the Cincinnati ezette that John Morgan probably came into Kentucky to subserve the interests of the Chicago Convention was intended as a mere joke. Oh yes, we see it now -- see it all. We are afraid we shall laugh ourselves half to death. For beaven's sake, let not the Cincinnati paper ever again be "as fanny as it can."

prespondent knows who the guilty ones are

and will not tell, how much better is he than

John Morgan made a very sport star n Kentucky, and, while here, he had to keep nonncing Gen. Grant. They hate him as moving as briskly as a bear learning to dance on hot sheet-iron.

POSTAGE ON MANUSCRIPTS,-We gave last week what we supposed was a fair interpretan of the smanded postal law which prescribes at book manuscripts and corrected proofs, essing between anthors and publishers, may was at the rates of printed matter." The inbt of this provision we thought was clear at all manuscripts, intended for publication, and containing no private communication, ball pass through the mails at printed rates. he object of the law is evident. It is to cure to the department the profit of carryng these manuscripts, a great proportion of hich, if subject to letter pestage, would go express. For months, such manuscripts at to magazines and newspapers went at is rate; but of late the Postoffice Department, as is shown by the following official noce, has taken a different view of this pro-

The 24th section of the Postal Law of 1863 athorizing book manuscripts to be sent inted rates of postage, cannot be so co nucted as to include articles for newapto nd magazines, but must be confined to book tanuscripts alone. I am, etc.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,

Acting First Asst. Postmaster-General, The New York Times shows the absurdity of this decision by stating the fact that there never in a year pass through the mail one nundred manuscripts which the Department recognizes as "Book Manuscripts." Is nine ases out of ten such manuscripts are above the weight (four pounds) which can be sent y mail. In mineteen cases out of twenty, nanuscripts of this kind are handed to the publishers by the authors. The Times refers to another paragraph of the law, section 26. which provides, that, "if any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rate shall be charged and collected on delivery." Now, it says, suppose that a manuscript weighing sixteen ances is sent to the Editor of a periodical. The postage at "printed rates," is eight cents: "letter rates," ninety-six cen's. The auor prepays eight cents; the Editor must either efuse to receive it, or must pay \$1 84 addional. As some scores of such manuscripts me sent every day to the Elitor of every cominent periodical, he must decline to reive them. In fact, since this absurd decision has been made, it has been found necessary to anounce that no manuscripts upon which exa postage is charged will be taken from the ostoffice. The consequence will be that these nanuscripts will find their way in the end to he dead letter office at Washington. That ffice will write sundry letters respecting them, and in the end will get its labor for its pains. Still the decision of Mr. Skinner must for the esent stand as the true interpretation of the w. Those who write to newspapers and her periodicals should, therefore, avoid the nails when possible. When they must send y mail they must pay regular letter postage;

longress to devote its attention to this subject pefore itsadiourament? nib his dead bones. MURDERED BY GUERILLAS. - About ten clock on Friday night last, a party of gnellas halted in front of the house of Mr. John . Jones, residing two and a half miles from Bloomfield. Mr. Jones was roused from his dumbers by the noise created by their moveents on his premises. Several fine horses ere grezing in his pastures which attracted the attention of the guerillas. One of the party dismounted and passed round the house to the negro quarters. The negroes were long enough), will die of old are without beawakened, and asked if there were any sading able to do a tenth part as much against dles or bridles on the premises. The slaves the rebellion as the Journal his done? referred the guerillas to their master. The A REBEL LIEUTENANT CAUGET .- On Satur herse-thief joined his comrades in front of the louse, and reported his success. The whole day evening, a squad of company H. 168th O. party dismonnted, and a man named McIntire,

nat is, three cents for every half ounce.

Would it be asking too much of our present

mouth, made a descent on a seesh residence who appeared to be the leader of the gang, near Waldron's Mill, seven miles west o Boyd's, and found a rebel lieutenant in citizep's dress, enjoying himself with his rebel friends. He is well known to citizens of the vicinity as a notorious gambler was formerly a member of Forrest's commard-probably a F rt Pillow-and of late attacled to Morgan's "Provisional" marauders. He styles himself lette, Colonels Hanson, Cooper, and Monroe in shuttered it in a frightful manner. Three of the tucky mounted rifiemen. The neighborhood both alike in all legitimate modes. But the party removed the wounded man to Bloom necessary to amputate his arm. The excessive loss of blood reduced his system to a fearful degree, and it is thought that he cannot reort, disarranged all his plans. He could do r demise will be regretted by but very few. He co. H. 168th O. N. G. was formerly a convict in the State peniten-

> tiary. Three of the guerillas remained in the vicinity of Mr. Jones's house, and swore that they would avenge their leader's loss. They a torch to the light frame-work, declaring i to be their intention to burn the proprietor out A parley ensued. Jones agreed to deliver nimself up, providing they would agree not to upon a vast parallelogramic area, a bundred harm him. They assented to the proposition. Jones opened the door and stepped out on the strew the sides and summis of these hills porch. The three desperadoes-false to their with a million wegon loads of fragments of plighted word-raised their pistols and simul quartz and flint; have all sorts of impassable ancously fired. Two of the shots took effect Their victim fell and expired without a groan. One ball passed through his abdomen, the other penetrated his breast in the region of the beart. As soon as their murderous work you have the Atlatoona Mountains." was completed, the three cutthroats mounted their horses and rode rapidly away. It is not

was a prominent man in his neighborhood He was quiet in his manners, and peaceably inclined. He was respected and loved by all Union man. He wasmurdered for his princisacrilegious cause, thought to relieve their ples. When shall we cease to record such pent-up to:oms by a whelesale robbery of his son.

ny I, 40th Kentucky, informs the Ciacinnati Gezette that Morgan's officer of the day a Mt. Sterling carried out his threat to shave the brads of his prisoners. A Kentucky Liea-Morgan and his band visit the sacred spot to teheat, taken prisoner at that place, was duly break into the gtables and steal horses!

> A Mr. Donovan, of New York, bout to attempt to cross the Atlantic in

PRIFONERS SENT NORTH .- Seven hundred and two rebel prisoners of war, under guard of fifty convalescents from Barracks No. 1, were forwarded, yesterday, North-the privates to the prison at Rock Island, Illinois. and the commissioned efficers to Johnson's Five hundred and sixty rebel prisoners arrived in the city yesterday morning on the Nashville train. They were captured by Gen.

needs watching. If we denounce such military leader

Bar Sixty-nine Federal prisoners were for The transfers were eighty-eight stragglers to ight to Camp Nelson. Ninety-two soldies under sentence of court martia!, were to ferred to Lexington yesterday,

At Lexington John Margan, as if he

Some of our friends seemed to be disvision Capturen."-It was under such headrhed on Wednesday evening and yesterday Press of yesterday were ushered before the by the clamorous rebel exultations. There public. The readers of that paper were given appeared to be a sort of vague and undefined impression that General Grant was defeated. to understand by the heading not that one Federal division was rumored or reported to Nobody knows how or where such an impre . don can have originated; it probably cam be ceptured, but that it was positively captured. The full belief of the organ in the om the abyss of "unideal vacancy." fact of the capture was implied distinctly.

> now to be generally conceded by high milipessession of the rebel capital, and we are the raised up Washington to be the saviour f his country, will scarcely hand that conntry over to be destroyed by Jeff. Davis.

the same in detail to him on the first of July next. He also desires to be informed who the Union at all, any more than Ocio, Indiana, or Illinois? The State of Kentucky impose the several Boards, the names of the officers, the names of the proxies, and as so much territory, could not take he the length of time they have been connected with the Boards of which they are now memers, and whether the State stock was voted y of these cilizens were the "political adv n their present organization, by whom, and aries of Mr. Lincoln." If, therefore, th saries of ar. Lincoln." It, therefore, there was ever any danger of Kentucky going on of the Union, it was because the "politics adversaries of Mr. Lincoln" were determined to carry her out. The Joarnal's assertion therefore, mounts to this: "The politics adversaries of Mr. Lincoln" in the State of Kentucky were divided some therefore. he date of the proxies. We hope this request will have the effect to bring forth the esired information, for there seems to have been a very slipshod mode of transacting the business of our public works heretofore. There are fathers in this city nearly erazy over this rebellion of their sons. Can the

say: "Thou caust not shake thy gory look sat me, and say I did it."—Lou Press. No, we can't say any such thing. We can't, for the life of us, bring ourselves to mangle Shakespeare so abominably. If we did, we should expect his awful shade to pronounce such a curse upon us as in his life he reneduced upon any man wie should dis-The Press is astonishingly cool-as cool as n unbreeched Highlander's bgs in winter, as cool as the frozen viper of Alsop's fable before he was thawed out in the countryman's hospitable bosom, as cool as the words that lay congealed a hundred years in the Arcic explorer's speaking-trumpet-when it under takes to hold us responsible for young men's going into the rebel military service. Does ot everybody know that the Press (if it lives

N. G., on duty at Boyd's Station, below Fal-

disputable. We say this assertion brands the Press as Lieut. Parks, co. H, 1st batalion 1st Ken- | faithfully redeeming their pledge to oppose

where he was taken is full of rebels, and been heard at Boyd's from hat direction. Parks was enacting the role of a spy, and at Covington in charge of List, H. B. Tyson, General Sherman is vorking his way South into Georgia very industriously, and an idea of the nature of the Aliatoona range f Mountains by following here directions. which are given by an army correspondent; "Imagine ten thousand bills of various sizes

and impossible gorges and ravines, running in all possible directions among the hills: then cover the entire tract with a pretty plea growth of pines and scrub-oiks-and, behold. John Morgan and his men took from ohn Clay, of Ashland, \$25,000 worth of raceborses. No doubt these marauders, having worked themselves up into a rage by reflect. ing how terribly the old Ashland statesman and hero would, if alive, buttle against their

Whilst thousands of Freedom's pilgrims from all parts of the civilized and half-civilized world are journeying to Ashland to kneel, with almost reverential awe, at the temb of the immortal champion of Liberty.

DRUNK AND REBELLIOUS .- Joseph Murray He also adds that when the prisoners taken was arrested in Jeffersonville on Tuesday evening, for hurrabing for Jeff Davis. He it different points were peroled by Morgan at Clareville, be pledged them on their honor was brought to this side of the river, and not to go into the United States service until epent the night in the Military Prison. The ul exchanged, although he declared that the Provest Marshal examined into his case yes-Sovernment would immediately arm the terday. Joseph was very drunk at the time mer, and put them in the field, regardless of committed the offence, and claimed that be parole. The Lieutenant adds that the ke was not responsible for his actions or his nen preferred the parole to a trip to Virginia, speech. He appeared to be sincerely penitent. end it was accepted upon bonor, and it now nd promised to be more guarded in the fuemains to be seen whether the higher The Marshal administered a repremand, and discharged him from custody. authorities will allow us to be exchanged, or

> puny craft, whose length of keel is but fifteen set, breadth of beam four and a half, Depth of hold two and a half. If Mr. D. succeeds, we may have some ground to expect that our radical craft will be able to get over the stormy ocean in which it is now pitching heaven high and hell-deep.

DESERTERS UNDER ARREST .- John R. Mc-Knight, James M. St. John, and D. C. Williams, of company D, 16th Kentucky cavalry, were arrested in Lebanon as deserters and received in the city yesterday. John Triplett, of company F, 28th Kentucky, was arrested being a deserter. John is an old offender, and

Sherman from Gen. Joe Johnston's army. They were sent North at four o'clock in the as are guilty of inexcusable blunders, it is that we may contribute any little influence BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Barwe can to get their places filled with officen fit to command, 'Tis in our opinion as patriotic racks yesterday were one hundred and twenty a duty to expose poor officers as to applant oners from Indiana, seven from Cincinnati

arded from the Military Prison on Tanday

ad a presente ent of what he would soon have to do, stole John Clay's race horse SheFRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

"Congressional Proceedings-From the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC-OAR FADERAL DE

lines that the despatches in the Louisville

But, upon looking at the despatches thus in-

troduced, the whole matter turned out to be

that the New York Commercial spoke of "a

private despatch from Washington" as stating

that the "enemy on the 19th captured a divi-

sion from Burnside." No other New York

paper contained anything of the kind; there

wasn't a word upon the subject in any de-

spatch from Washington to the Associated

Press; gold wasn't affected in the slightest

degree in the New York market by any news

of the sort; there was no intimation in re-

gard to the source from which "the private

despatch" was sent; everything indicated

that the anonymous story was probably false;

thing its full and unqualified indorsement,

thus sending alarm, no doubt, to all such of

its loyal readers as had confidence in its ar-

BOARD OF STATE IMPROVEMENTS -- Col. D

asi improvements, desires us to call the at-

rovement in this State to the fact that the

appointed proxies by his prelecessors for the

last three years in all the counties in which

office expire annually, and should be renew-

ed. For the purpose of complying with the

Presidents of these local Boards to remember

he provisions of the revised statutes, to make

which Col. Haggard is anxious to correct.

tention of the local Boards of Internal Im-

gacity and patriotic intentions.

If there is a shadow of truth in the news reved, Grant has not been defeated. He has t been driven back. He has not been worst-On the contrary, he has advanced step step, taking new ground and holding it. d a promise or almost a promise is given, the Secretary of War, of a great, brilliant, deventful Federal mevement soon to be ade. Gen. Grant, as we have said, has a remendous work before him, but the fertility his resources has never failed him, and trust, never will, so long as he shall be tiling for the noblest cause that ever ented the prayers of a patriot's heart and the ight of a warrior's arm. We have cantioned our readers not to b

o confident, and certainly we shall try not and yet the radical organ here gave the be over-confident ourselves, but we believe bat General Grant will conquer General Lee's symv and take Richmond. It seems ary authorities that the battle at and for Pesburg is the great, the final struggle for the . Haggard, President of the Board of Interstrong in the conviction that the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the fierce and engeful and desperate resistance that it encords of his office do not show who were ounters every day and every night, will Let them bury the twin monsters in the same arry Petersburg within a brief period. Many rave Pederal assaults may be repulsed, the local Boards are organized, whose duties and blood of thousands and even tens of thousands patriotic officers and soldiers may dye the nd, but we have a high and holy trust that te great sacrifice will not be in vain. God, law in the future, Mr. Haggard desires the their settlements conform thereto, and report

Why did Kentucky require to be KEPT in out of the Union. She could only be taken out by the will and the consent of a majority of her citizens, and an overwhelming majoriadversaries of Mr. Lincoln: in the Sides of Kentucky were divided among themselves; a large portion of them were in tavor of taking Kentucky out of the Union, and a large po-tion were not; and these latter being in the majority, Kentucky was kept in the Union. Louisville Press.

Yes, this is what the Jeurnal's assertion amounts to. A large portion of the adversaries of Mr. Lincola were also the adversarie of the government, and a large portion were not; and, these latter being in the majority Keptucky was kept in the Union. This what the Journal asserts. And the Press admits the assertion. Kentucky was kept in he Union by the Kentuckians who though the pelitical adversaries of Mr. Lincoln were the devoted friends of the government. She was kept in the Union by her Conservative Union men. She was not kept in the Union by Mr. Lincoln's political friends. So muc agreed to. Slick a pen here. But the Journal in this relation made another asseron, which the Press skips over. The Jourcal asserted not only that the political adversaries of Mr. Lincoln held Keatucky in the Union, but that they held her by condemning abolitionism as well as secessionism, and by pledging themselves to oppose both alike in all legitimate modes. The Press omits to notice this last assertion. Yet the assertion. if true, brands the Press as a calumniator and rebel abettor. And the truth of the assertion is attested by the whole history of the sebellion in Kentucky. The assertion is in-

calumniator and a rebel abettor. It does The Press accuses the Conservative Union men of aiding the rebellion by condemning abolitionism as well as secessionism, and by course at which this accusation is levelled is within the past few days the long-roll has the very course by which the Conservative Union men held and have maintained Kentucky in the Union. That whereby the sewill probably be held as such. He arrived | cessionists were put down and have been kept down in Kentucky cannot aid the rebellion. Conservative Unionism conquered secession ism in Kentucky and has upheld and confirmed the conquest. To assert that Clanser. vative Unionism is the ally of secessionism any person with an agile imagination can get is to assert not simply that the conqueror is the ally of the conquered, but that the con-queror has conquered by virtue of the alliance,-has conquered by crippling himself and nerving the conquered. The assercone of them very high) sliftung irregularly tion is absurd. But the Press makes the essertion. The Press is theremiles long, and from six o fiteen broad; fore a calumniator. Though Coaservative Unionism, bowever, is not the ally of secessionism, abolitionism is. Abolitionism even by its own friends has been recognized and treated from the outset as the ally of secessionism in the Border States Mr. Lincoln at the outset had unfuried i Kenfucky the flag of abolitionism, as he now unfaris it, the State would have been precipated into the rebellion. Nobody will dae. tion this. Every body then felt and acknowledged that the exhibition of the slightest sympathy with abolitionism would prove fatal to Union cause in Kentucky. So prevailing and deep was this conviction that a gentle men who is now one of the managers of the Press subscribed and never withdrew his name from an address which declared, that f Mr. Lincoln should ever unfurl the flag o aboli ionism, Kentucky ought at once to take ap arms against bim. With such emphasis did Mr. Lincoln's own political friends in Kentucky bear witness to the virtual alliance between abolitionism and secessionism. No did they ceese to bear such witness with rester or less emphasis until the triumph of Conservative Unionism over secession-

ism was assured in the State. Nay Mr. Lincoln bimself, as late as the Autumn of 1862, when arguing with the Chicago clergymen against the prochamation he issued ten days afterward, said: There are fifty thousand bayonets in the Union army from the Border Slave States would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the rebels. I do not think they all would-not so many, indeed, as ear ago, or as six months ago-not so many to-day as vesterday." Mr. Lincoln hereby confessed impressively that the teadency of abolitionism in the Border States was to aid the rebellion; -that, in other words, abolionism was the ally of secessionism. And the alliance thus confessed has certainly never been dissolved. It is indissoluble. If the effect i now less pernicious than it would have been at the outset, the reason is that secessionism thanks to Conservative Unionism, is now too thoroughly vanquished to sustain its original part in the alliance. The two members of the disupion firm in Kentucky have exchanged positions. Secessionism is now the sleeping instead of the active partner. Abolitionism has become the active partner, and surely in the city yesterday forenoon, charged with its activity leaves the silent accomplice no ground of complaint. Abolitionism is active every where amongst us, and its tendency now as ever before, though greatly paral yzed by the prostration of secessionism, and though powerfully checked by the domination of Conservative Unionism, is still exclusively to aid the rebellion. And the Press is an organ of abolitionism in the midst of us. The Press is therefore a rebel abettor.

> conservative Union men of alding the rebellion, is convicted not merely of wrongfully accusing the Conservative Union men, but of tself siding the rebellion. It is itself proved flegrantly guitty of the offence it charges upon the Conservative Union men. In short, the Press is branded as a calumnistor

and a rebel abettor. This is what the Jourpal's second assertion amounts to. And the failure, it wasn't bootless.

assertion, as we have said, is indisputable. There is a fable of an owl that wrote a Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the book to prove that the sun was not full of it may, we call upon the patriots of Kentucky seriously to weigh the truth asserted. It points | mistake about it, and the world was quite in em unequivocally to the path of duty and the dark on the subject. "What a wonderful of safety in this juncture. They have broken book!" cried all the night-birds, "and it must up the secession party of Kentucky. It no be right; our lady the owl having such very orger exists as an organization. They large eyes, of course she can see through all have shattered and scattered it. But the mists of ignorance." To which the bats from the rebellion and have maintained her the sun are alike to us, and for anything we puted sway in her borders, guaranteeing to over in a body to her opinion." And the her people such peace and security as are commatter was tuzzed about till the eagle heard country, and quietly exerting her whole moral and, looking down upon them from his rocky and physical strength for the suppression of threne, spoke thus: "Children of the light the rebellion and the re-establishment of the and of the day, baware of night-birds! Their government in its constitutional integrity. eyes may be large, but they are so Nothing threatens to debar Kentucky from | formed they cannot receive the light, this high and salutary career except the and what they cannot see they deny the axnew-made abolition party, which, backed istence of. Let them praise moonlight in by the present administration of the their haunts; they have never known anygeneral government, and lending its multi- thing better; but let us who love the light befam energies to concentrate and quicken for | cause our eyes can bear it, give glory to the acessionism amongst us, deliberately resolves | the sun, while we pity the ignorance of poor to attempt to rule at the hazard of ruining. moon-worshippers, and the sad lot of those deeming the peace and honor and safaty of | who live in darkness."

tive, and old fogy notions regarding the sacred

the bats, who in the broad day of our nation

al prosperity have never been seen, but no

flatter about when adversity has settled upon

in his light or any other light; the sua of

we all go as old Abe goes; we go it blind for

see for us, he has ears to hear for us, and so

we all go over in a body for his proclamation."

And thus the matter is buzzed about; the

dence; the support of your tranquility

mense value of your national union to your

should cherish a cordial, habitual, and im

movable attachment to it; accustoming your-

of your political safety and prosperity; watch-

ing for its preservation with jealous anxiety:

suspicion that it can, in any event, be aban

doned; and indignantly frowning upon the

first dawning efevery attempt to alienate any

There may come a time when the con

of the public press in Havana, having become

icles of the Siglo were suppressed for four

The whole course of the Confederates

is a mixture of despotic tyranny and heart-

the cultivation of the sweet potato.

the various parts "

already performed one part of the work. Let | insured the true expression of the wishes of them finish it in November. In the mean time, by steadily reminding the people that the choice is not between abolitionism and secessionism but between Conservative Unionism and secessionism on the one hand or abelitionism on the other, let them continue to counteract, as they have counteracted heretofore, the stimulating aid | hole through a forty-foot ladder, and as far into which abolitionism gives to the rebellion. Such is the political duty of the hour and of all the difficulties that surround us far be the campaign.

the accomplishment of the guilty ends of ab-

grave. This is what the patrio's of Ken-

Fair, ladependent criticism of the government and its measures is one thing; Locious opposition, with matignant charges of tyranny and crime, is another and very different thing.

Louisville Press.

Yes, "fair, is dependent criticism of the government" is, no doubt, "one thing." But do we find this "one thing" in the Press? Does that organ, that mouth-piece, dare to put forth us with its gloaming, all hoot out in chorus bold, independent criticism upon the men and measures of the Administration? Was it not no doubt, and as for us we esanot see things established expressly to support the Administration in all things, and is it not all the while laboring at its set task? Has it even hinted us, and, for anything we know, there is no disapprobation of any word or any act of the President, or of any member of the Cabinet, or of any officer or citizen supposed to be in favor at Washington? Would it venture to insinuate dislike of anything under heaven that the high functionaries of the government might do or say? Could one word against them be, under any circumstances, corkscrewed out of its larynx? Is it not a more bob to the Executive kite?

Unionist caws, and all the obscure birds are els merous for the principles of the proclams Thanks to God and ourselves, we are indetion, which in so many words substitute th pendent. We are neither lured from the path President's ideas of expediency for the conof duty by glistering expectations nor a wed stitutional checks upon the power of the exfrom it by threats. We feel at full liberty to ccutive and the guarantees which a free page approve or condemn. We have nothing to ple have for their personal security. But if n personally by denouncing the Adminisail these will listen to the advice of the eagle tration, nothing to lose by applauling it. We of our country, and take instruction from the have no ground of personal complaint against warning words of Washington's Farewell functionaries in high places, and no ill Address, they will hear these salemu truths feeling toward any of them except on account ecunciated: "The unity of government, of the great injuries we believe them to be which constitutes you one people, is also now inflicting upon the country and upon mandear to von. It is justly so: for it is a main piller in the edifice of your real indepen-

The abolition organ in this city has given us notice, that, unless we materially at home, your peace abroad; of your change our tone, "peaceably if possibly," our safety; of your prosperity; of that paper will be suppressed. Now we will very liberty which you so highly prize thank some one of the regular writers for the | But as it is easy to foresee that from different organ—the judge, the clergyman, the doctor, | couses and from different quarters much pains or the lawyer-to have the kindness to an - will be taken, many artifices employed, to swer us two or three questions. Who author. | weaken in your minds the conviction of this ized the organ to give us this extraordinary | truth; as this is the point in your political notice? By what functionary or function- fortress against which the batteries of internal aries military or civil and by what process is the Journal to be suppressed if it and actively (though often covertly and inkeeps its tone? What is the exact nature of sidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment the change of tone that it must undergo, if, after having kept Kentucky in the Union, and fought the rebellion more earnestly and vehemently than any other paper in the State has ever done or than the abolition organ can ever do, it would have the privilege of breathing God's blessed atmosphere a little longer? What must it say, what must it avoid saying, if it would save itself from the garrate, the bowstring, the guillotine, or some other horrid iest ment of annihilation?

We don't think that the organ, after solemn warnings, should leave us in the dark as to all these things. It should give us what Ajax prayed for-light. Surely it owes "this much" to the esprit de corps. The Louis ville Journal has lived to a fine old age, but it considers itself so important to the great interests of humanity that it would like to live a few centuries longer-if the organ is entirely willing.

Auditor of War, Sener Apolinda del Rato. At last the odious fugitive-slave le appointed in his place. The leading arbeen wined out of the Statute Book. This act is not so much for the sake of justice or retri-bution as for decency. Under the old rusty be not so much for the sake of justice or retri-bution as for deceeey. Under the old rusty iron decreethe South Carolina planter cracked his whip in our courts of justice, and was a hero of the law. It was as though the auction-block, the slave-jail, the stocks, and the whip-ping post were in the North. The dark ages were side by side with the era of light and indevote his leaders entirely to the subject of were role by she with the era of ight and in-telligence. Thousands of miles from his mas-ter, and after all the terrible hardships of es-cape, the slave was seized, and, without even fair trial, sent back in chains. It was worse than returning a prisoner to "Libby"—worse, indeed, than anything short of death.

Phil. Press. And yet, Mr. Forney, you were strongly in | children, number 2,000, who are supported at favor of the fugitive slave law when it was | the public expense, and proposes to supply enacted, and you were strongly in favor of it them with sufficient rations to reach some afterward, never saying a word against it un- Yankee post. This, of course, is but a pretil long after Mr. Lincoln's accession to the text to get rid also of those females whose Presidency.

the rebel army. A gentleman, who lately saw John Beil in the South, describes him as sour, bitter, peevish, queralous, morose, and missuthrophic. He has no friends, and is a friend to nebody. He hates all around him, and | were in Carroll county, Kentucky, a portion gets their contempt in payment. He curses of them unarmed, and anxious to get across his own course-curses himself for having taken it, and others for having advised him to take it. His venomous heart, like a mass of solidified aquafertis, is eating away his life. No matter how soon it shall finish the

pose of capturing them. The Richmond Whig of the 8th advo the sending beyond the lines of the 1,500 or 2,000 Irish and German women in that city "whose husbands have gone over to the Yankees, and many of them entered the Yankee service."—St. Louis Dem. from various points, and a deserter from In-Lexington, two to Lebanon, and two to What a howl we should hear from rebel

sympathizers if all the women in Kentucky whose husbands have gone into the rebal service were to be packed off into the rebel Confederacy! Do the Editors of the abolition organ think, that, if we are unwilling to let the

brave and patriotic Sherman be denousced in

our columns, we have no right to complain of

uch military authorities as are neither brave

nor patrictic? If they do think so, they had better change their minds-"peaceably if possibly." We should like to know where the fo ty or fifty soldiers who were captured by a dezen or so of guerillas on the cars between here and Frankfort are at this time. Have for a Christian people like us to be bared for

they gone down to the front to carry terror, by the very fact of their presence, through the whole of the great rebel army? Mr. Lincoln's friends at Indianapolis

To sum up, the Press, which accuses the red gues on account of his nomination at Baltimore. They had better have gone down o Atlanta to do their shooting.

> thousand pairs of boots in Kentucky. So, although the expedition was a bad mili

Bes John Morgan's men took at least two

A RAID INTO GARRETTSBURG - STORES ROBBED-ESCAPE OF THE THIRVES.-Mr. N. L. Press skipped over this assertion. Be this as light, that the moon was in reality much | Jones, an old subscriber of the Journal, and more luminous, that past ages had been in a a resident of Garrettsburg, Christian county, Kentucky, in February last, at 2 o'clock in the night, was attacked by a band of twelve horse-thieves. He refused to surrender, but fired at them from a window of his house, keeping the whole party at bay. The front of the building was completely riddled with for the new-made abolition party in cried, "Very true, she is right, no doubt. As the volleys of musket-balls discharged at him. Kentucky, they, the men who rescued her for us, we cannot see a blink, the moon and They attempted to set his house on fire, but the old man made such a gallant defence affegiance unspotted, would now hold undis- know there is no light in either; so we go that the assassins were forced to retreat without accomplishing their purpose. One of the thieves was severely wounded in the fight. patible with the general condition of the of it, when he called the birds around him, Mr. Jones has frequently been annoyed by roving squads of thieving scoundrels. On the evening of the 17th instant, a gang of cutthroats made a raid into Garrettsburg, and robbed Mr. Jones's store to the amount of \$3,000. The scoundrels departed from the place in the night, moving toward the Cumberland river They stated that they intended to effect a crossing at the mouth of Yellow Creek, Word was conveyed to the commander of the forces its own purposes the disorganized elements of great fountain of it, and make our boast of at Clarksville, and Lieut. Clark, of the 831 Illinois, with a detachment of his regiment, was sent in pursuit of the band. The thieves nade good their-escape with their booty. Mr. the Commonwealth as nothing compared with This fable has its moral. President Lincoln Jones is a good Union man, and he has a writes a proclamation to prove that our connright to inquire why troops are not stationed olitionism. The duty of the patrio's of the try has been all wrong for over three quarters or the protection of that part of the State. Commonwealth is to break up this party at of a century, that the constitution was not the Citizens are daily subjected to pillage and the ballot-bex in November. Let them serve central sun of our governmental system, that murderous attacks. We trust that the miliabolitionism as they have served secessionism. | military necessity was much more potent and | tary authorities will give, their attention to

life-giving, that whatever he deemed in disthe matter. pensable was more likely to be lawful than STAGE AND PASSENGERS ROBBED-FIVE tucky set out to do at the opening of the the blindly written laws of the land, that the BIGEWAYMEN ON THE ROAD .- On Tuesday great struggle. Let them do it. They have tenth part of a State's voting population afternoon last, the Harrodsburg stage, con taining the Louisville and Frankfort mail. the S ate, and that all the world was in the was attacked by a party of five highwaymen dark as to statesmanship but himself. "What near the toll gate south of Salvisa, and nine a wenderful proclamation!" cry all the partimiles from Harrodsburg. About twenty san night-birds; "our Presidential owl, baving passengers were aboard-ladies and gentle such very large eyes, and such remarkably nich. A portion of the men were armed, but segacious perceptions, and being able te change hey offered not the slightest resistance them to suit all occasions, can of course see a They sat in their seats dumb with fear, and permitted the scoundrels to rob themselves a millstone as "any other man," and penetrate ad the lady passengers of money, watches, ewellery, and even pistols. The money ter than those whose vision is blinded tolen amounted to four hundred dollars. by the prejudices of the past and The mail was taken from the stage, and the garish lights of experience and whose brains are addled by idiosyncratic, conservahe bags rifled of their contents. They exchanged two of their worn-out horses for a pair of horses in the stage team. Thomas W. character of the constitution." And to this Hawkins, who was riding a short distance in advance of the stage, with Col. Hale, returning from Frankfort, was robbed of a gold watch, and a fine blooded gray gelding. The robbers were cool and daring in their move-"True, true, very true; our old Abe is right, ments. Their faces were unknown to all residing in the neighborhood. Such lawless proceedings on Kentucky highways are by iar too common, and we blush with shame to ecount them. The passengers in the Harneed of looking for instruction from either; so rodsburg stage-coach largely outnumbered the highwaymen, and seven of them were shoddy, contracts, offices, and spoils. Great is armed. The natural presumption is, that each Lincoln of the abolitionists; he has eyes to men who boasted a pistol, carried it to defend himself thieving scoundrels as those who committed the bold robbery on Tuesday afternoon. We Press hoots, the Commonwealth croaks, the cannot understand why the arms were not used for the purpose for which they were car ried. A man who is afraid to defend his property in the hour of danger should never make such a palpable show of his cowardice as to carry arms at all. If no defence is in-

ended to be made, all show of fight should

be strictly avoided. We understand that a

party of mounted men were in pursuit of the

ighwaymen yesterday, but we did not learn

the result. DE ERTERS UNDER ARREST .- JOSEPH H. leed, Sergeant of company H, 13th Kentucky inlantry, was arrested in the city yesterday, charged with being a deserter. Samuel Harly and Robert Pullum, of company C, 3d Kentucky battery, were arrested in Lexington a few days ago, and forwarded to this city yesterday in irons and under guard. Hardy is an old offender, and has the reputacion of being a desperate character. He first entered the military service as a private in the rebel army. He deserted his regiment on the 6th of June, 1863. Delivering himself to l'ederal authorities, he was confined in the he was restored to liberty by volunteering in the 31 Maryland volunteers. He thus that you should properly estimate the imchanged his gray suit for the Federal blue, nd became a Yankee soldier. He soon grew dissatisfied with his regiment, and adopted collective and individual bappiness; that you the brief but uncertain way of getting out of the service-desertion. Not contented with selves to think and speak of it as a palladium rivil life. Hardy again panted for the wild excitements of the army and the front. He offered himself as a volunteer, and was accopted by and mustered into the 3d Kentucky iscouptecapeing whatever may suggest even itery. Unsteady in habits, ficule in all of his plans, and more uncertain than the clouds of an April sky. Hardy, who has proved himself a hard case, once more determined to portion of our country from the rest or to eamake a charge. He deserted the battery feeble the sacred ties which now link together about ten days ago. It required but a change of dress to change the private soldier into a private citizen-at least to the external eye. servative newspapers will have to men their attention to bucolic or georgic matters. It is The deserter's freedom was short-lived; his sacred rights as a private citizen (!!) were therefore appropriate to state that the censor violated; the guards refused to recognize his rivic robes; arguments were of no avail; the too literal, was recently removed, and the facts were too plain against him; he surrendered himself a martyr to his principles—the principles of unbounded liberty, which give to the citizen a right to become a soldier, and days afterwards, and on the fifth day the Rdto the soldier a right to desert the service at itor announced that in the future he should his option and return to the quiet walks of civil life. We are extremely sorry that this great principle (1) was overlooked by the ramers of the Constitution. As the case now appears. Hardy is liable to be tried for his life. The law must take its course. Prisogers have een condemned and shot for the crime of

less cruelty. The Richmond Whig of the 8th inst. calls for the expalsion of the German which Hardy stands accused. The thought and Irishwomen whose husbands have fled must be very consoling to the culprit. from the conscription or gone into the service A correspondent take whether we like of the Yankees. It says they, with their · Vallandigham, We like some things shout him, and don't like others. We like his strong opposition to the Administration's radical measures, and see dislike his opposition to the prosecution of the war. His recommendation that the Federal armies be at male protectors have been conscripted into once withdrawn from the field and disbanded

seems like an emanation of some sort of in-Colonel Egyart, commandant of the post of Covington, received information on We trust that Mr V. sright views will pre-Tuesday that three hundred of Morgan's men vail, and we have no doubt that his wrong

ones will be defeated. in him what is good needs a careful winnowing from what isn't the Ohio river; the others are stealing and recruiting. He accordingly despatched an Webster does not anthorize the use of the word "allayed" at all, but it is frequently em-ployed, &c.—Lou. Press. effective force on Wednesday, under the com-

mand of Colonel Ball, of the 162d Ohio Na-We presume that the word "allay" is omittional Guards, to Carroll county, for the purted from some editions of Webster's Dictionary through an oversight of the publishers. BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the bar-'Allay" is recognized as an active verb by acks yesterday were twenty convalescents Worcester; it is used by Shakespeare, Burke, and other great English classics; and it is as dianapolis. The transfers were one hundred legitimate a word as any in our language. and eighty stragglers to Nashville, nine to And, if "allay" is a classical word, so is its

imperfect tense and its participle "allayed." Bowling Green, Five deserters were for As an incident in the programme it might warded to Nashville. Ninety-one Federal As an incident in the programme it might be stated that the Gincinnati Enquires on Sunday morning, the 12th, contained an article of a most inflammatory and dangerous character, to all intents and purposes exhorting the people of Kentucky to unite with John Morgan and resist the tyrauny of the Federal Government. This article was so dangerous in its character that Major-General Zeintzelle supposed that the character that Major-General Zeintzelle supposed that next of the call. prisoners were transferred to Lexington to be tried before the general Court-martial con-The New York Evening Post talks bout "the Jonah slavery." We guess that the Jonah slavery, if swallowed by the whale Republicanism, will cut its way out of the monster's belly as quick as Tom Thumb did

The rebels in Alabama and Mississipp re resorting to all sorts of importunities to induce our people to supply them with salt at least in small quantities. Isn't it a shame

Lay John Morgan has written as so many efters that we think we must write him one. And we shall write it very plain, so that he for the State of Kentucky. He is assigned to

Money is said to be "the sinews of war." The rebels are without money, but the war they wage is anything but sinewless.

vened in that city.

out of the old cow's.

The Atlanta Intelligencer boasts of there manufactures. We have seen some of them. They were of a bright yellow.

man promptly suppressed that part of the edition which was designed for circulation in Kentucky.—Indianapolis Journa. We will thank the Editor of the Indianopolis Journal to send us, if convenient, the "in flammatory and dangerous" article to which A MILITARY CHANGE -- Capt. Jones was resterday, by order of Gen. Burbridge, relieved as Provost Marshal-General of the Dirrict of Kentucky. Lieut. Vance, A. D. C. to Gen: Burbridge, is appointed to the vacancy. Capt. Jones retains his original position as Commissary-General of rebel prisoners of war

worthy and efficient officer. An Eastern paper says that the abolitionists are on the increase. Well, they are

this duty by special orders from Major-Gan-

eral Sherman, and has proved himself a

NEW YORK, June 22. The Commercial's money article says that the gold market is in a most excited condition. The suspension of public competition. The suspension of public competition, ted by the gold bill, has thrown the trade tly into the hands of speculators, and now make their own prince

they now make their own prices.

It was well known that a large and short interest was compelled to settle it. Contracts were made for the delivery of gold during today and to-morrow, and the principal holders therefore held back for a large advance. The pressure of stocks increased, the quotation of holders and the process continued and m of holders and the process continued, un-at noon brokers paid 227, selling at 235 The effect of this state of attains has been to entirely suspend operations in foreign exchange; drawers do not know what to ask, and refuse to give any quotations. One large firm is asking 125 for pound straing. At such rates there can be no quotation. This afternoon the cold such that the cold s noon the gold market is at 235, which put down the price about 15 cents. Brokers At their meeting to-day, the bankers and

brokers appointed a committee to endeavor to secure the repeal or modification of the gold bill.

WASHINGTON, June 21. To Major-General Diz. Dispatches from City Point at 4:30 this evening reports no fighting to-day. Movementa are in progress which are not now proper for

Richmond papers report an attack on Lynchburg by Honter on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It is believed it was nothing more than a recomnoisance, and that his having ascertained the place to be strongly fortified, he withdrew, and is operating on the enemies communications in another

Despatches received from Gen. Sterman's acquarters, dated June 21, at 830 P., state that it has rained almost insantly several days, but our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and impo ssitions gained. Desperate attempts were sde to retake his position last evening, sking seven assaults on Whittaker's igade of Stanley's division. Loss. 20 lied and wounded. E. M. STANTON.

(Headquarters Army of The Potomac, Jane 2:-5 a. m.)
Some skirmishing took place along the lim yetterday, but no change of position has been made by either party during the last three days.

The enemy is busy throwing up works at

different points, and although our lines reach within three quarters of a mile of the city, they seem determined to hold it to the last. Washington, June 22. It is reported to-day in Congressional cir-cles that Mr. Chase will negotiate a foreign loan in New York after the passage of the loan bill, now before Congress. The bill contains a provision authorizing Mr. Chase to negotiate such a loan.

NEW YORK, June 22. The Persia's news caused a fall of two per cent in the Confederate loan, which closes at 621/063.
The Fimes to-day has an editorial on the

says the matter has been exaggera and believes the Federals have obtain an insignificant portion of their recruiting in England, and if they had obtained twice the mber, could not reasonably make it, under circumstances, a cause of war. We can ments only and not emigration; in ends in enlistment inwards that is an evil beyond our control.

New York, June 23
A Times's special, dated headquarters 2d corps, near Petersburg, Va., June 20th, says:
At 8 o'clock this morning Birney, occupying the nearest position to the city, at a range of about 1,200 yards, opened his batteries on the place, and for five hours kept up a constant bombardment, which must have rendered Petersburg anything but an agreeable place of residence for a time. The effects of the shelling have not yet been ascertained, aside shelling have not yet been ascertained, aside from the burning of some buildings.
The Tribune's special from Headquarters
Army of the Potomac, June 20, says there
was severe sharpshooting yesterday and today, but no advance was attempted by either

The right quarters, which are close to Pe-The right quarters, which are close to Petersburg, and close to the river, sustained, at 8 this A. M., for an hour, a terrific rain of shell and solid shot. Among the woundes is Col. Henry Smith, of headquarters' guard, who lost both legs, but will probably survive. Col. Tompkins's batteries finally silenced the

Lee has a strong position on our front, and is defending it with his entire army so far as I can lears. He cer ainly has every incentive for fighting so long as he has the slightest chance of holding our army at bay. If we chance of holding our army at bay. If we best him, good-bye to further 'railroad communication with Richmond. Therefore, if he wishes to save the capital be must exert

Our troops are dangerously close to Peterscity that they could with all ease soud shells through it at point blank range.

The Times's special from Mr. Swinton concludes a long review of the campaign with a prediction: "You may once turn your eyes away from the front beld by conflicting forces, and endeavor to conjecture what new strike will be devised by the fertile brain that has

blooters that it is difficult to work their gugs.
Birry has strengthened the lines in front of
the 2d corp; and made them scours.

Prisoners report that Hill's and Longstreet's

ington special says: Gen. Grant

ERADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Yesterday morning at four o'clock Th

son's rebel cavalry, with artillery, attacked the White House, and continued the assault till half-past four P. M., the date of the last despatch from there. Our loss had not exceed ed two or three lilled and wounded. The ex on of a rebel calsson had put numbers was moving and would partici-

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.

A steamer from White House yesterday nording reports that at 6 o'clock on the 20th lizzingh Lee and Wade Empton stacked our ce entrenched under Abercrombie, bat e repulsed and driven back by our gunter. The rebels then planted a battery and to not beats and land screes, which was fromed until 4 o'clock.

The rebel loss was comparatively heavy.

Price tests as was comparatively heavy.

Price tests captured state that our gumbouts
were mistaken for transports, and the rebels
expected to capture our troops before Sheridan
could come to their assistance.

At five o'clock Sheridan arrived with his
entire command. Our loss is three wounded.

Abstroombes received a despatch from Geni
Great during the fight to hold the place at all

Great during the fight to hold the place at all

ent during the fight to hold the pl There was some skirmishing yes-

It appears that Mr. Henderson, Navy Agent, here, when arrested yesterday, wis admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. A few minutes before his arrest he was waited g him from office, and specifying Mr., of the Navy Department, to take WASHINGTON, June 23.

man. When about a mile and from Semmesport, the battery from the opened upon them. The rebels were co away, and the battery, containing two courd Parrotte, captured, Our loss was di. One man was wounded, it is thought,

BEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. There was some artillery firing on the right, depicket skirmishing at various policis the hoje of yesterday, resulting in the wounding a few men, but causing no change in posiion. A battery stationed on an elevated ground in front of Petersburg kept annoying the of our batterles on the left for sometime, when it opened in return. One shell exploded in the midst of the men at the rebeigure, sausing a cessation of firing on their part.

Gen. Hancock is precovering from his till.

n the midst of the manifer on their pirt.

Gen. Hancock is recovering from his indisposition, and expects to resume the command of his corps in a few days.

President Lincoln paid a visit to Gen. Grant at City Point yesterday.

New York, June 23, publisher of the Post, and New York, June 23, Navy Agent at the port, and Navy Agent at the port, was arrested yesteriasy by Marchal Murray on a warrant issued by Commissioner Betts, on application of Mr. Wilson, Special Counsel of the Navy De-

tment. The charges are very serious, bearing fraud and bribery, and the trans-sion of files of vouchers. he rebel General Gardner, who was taken oner at Port Hudson, and has been con-

NEW YORK, June 24. Army of the Potomer, June 21st, 11 P

ing executed. General headquarters with eat 9 o'clock in the morning. Of countries at present would be contraband, bent must have been one of Meade's sing, as we have not, and never the state of the state

the public will be satisfied in understanding the change to be prompted by the prospects of utmost confidence prevails in the command-

Later .- Since writing the above headquarters have been moved, and the movement referred to in last accounts is being made. Washington, June 23, Washington, June 23, Advices from the army to yesterday no relate almost whelly to contrabund intell gence, most of which promises important realits in progress, but it is not deemed pourte give any particulars at present. The p nged. We still retain all the rebel works

dated Headquarters The Tribune's special, dated Headquarter rmy of the Potomac, June 21st, says: The troops of the Army of the Potomac ar w disposed in a semi-circular line the town and our left extending around the etersburg and Nortolk Railroad on the south and the right resting on the Appotonax, a fills House, four miles north of the cip Statler's torces occupy a position on our right front to the north and westward, towar e Petersburg and Richmond Railroad There is a difference of opicion as to there eing no rebel troops in front of Petersburg, is known that Beauregard's troops are

e, as the great majority of prisoners th ar represent themselves as beion; command. General Loe's army. adoubtedly compel the abandonment of P eraburg, while at the same time it would hasten the downfall of the rebel capital. Petersburg is the terminus of the Norfolk, Weldon, and Lynchburg roads. Occe in on possession, with Gordonsville occupied by unter's cavalry, and constantly cutting the anville road, the fall of Richmond, eve without further aggressive movements on en

part, is simply a matter of time.

The World's Washington special says it is officially announced that a meeting of the members of the National Democratic Convention be held at Washington on the 30th inst. t noon, for the purpose of a general consul-ation, and for deliberate consideration of im-

NEW YORK, June 24. The Herald's headquarters correspondent of the 21st says the bridge across the Appomattox, connecting Petersburg with Poochontas and Richmond, is daily shelled, and rendered unavailable to the rebeis. They are daily strengthening and enlarging their works.

Washington, June 24.
An important treaty has been negotiated by samuel Hallett for the Union Pacific Railroad lompany with the Delaware Indians, and has been confirmed by the Government. It in WASHINGTON, June 24. sures the construction of a railroad from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and effects the removal of these Indians from Kansas.

BALTIMORE, June 24.
The Constitutional Convention of Mary land, in session at Annapolis, passed, by vote of 54 agains: 37, the following article of the bill of rights:

Hereafter is this State there shall be neither

American except if

avery nor involuntary servitude, except in

shment of crime, whereof the party shall ave been duly convicted, and all perheld to servitude or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.
FORTRESS MONROE, June 25. The steamer Guide has arrived from City Point with over 700 prisoners, recently captured in front of Petersburg.

There has been nothing but skirmishing thus far this week.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Wilson's division of cavalry moved to ward the Weldon railroad, and when last heard from had reached Rives station, and were tearing up the track along the road. The 21 and 6th corps moved from their old pe-on the right toward the Weldon railroad Lee seems to have anticiosted the move by our left flank, or else he designs to turn our right, as when near the Jerusalem plankroad, the two corps were confronted by Gen. Hill's orps, and a smart engagement ens battery of twelve guns, New York artil was annoying the rebeis, who succeeded in esting round on the flank, and charged it. The infantry supporting the battery were sar-prised, and, after a faint show of resistance, retired, leaving four guns in the hands of the rebeis. Our line was then reformed. Our men were becoming accustomed to Lee's new practice of acting enterely on the defensive, and must have been confused by his bold and sadden onset. Two divisions of the 5th corps were within easy supporting distance on th right, and the 6th corps was ready for any the rebals, who suffered severely with each fresh assault. There was heavy firing in front of the 9-b corps about midnight. At times the nineketry broke out into regular volteys, and

all night our cannon kept firing. NEW YORK, June 24. brought eut a good deal of gold, which is,

The Post learns upon the best official au-The Post learns upon the best of the thority that Grant's loses in killed from the time of leaving the Rapidan until reaching time of leaving the Rapidan until reaching time of leaving the Rapidan until reaching the same areas and the same areas are the same areas areas are the same are the same areas are the same are the same areas a the James river was not over 4,000 men. The wounded were less than 5,000, a large major-ity of their rajuries being very slight. The permanent loss in the army will not

beadquarters correspondence to the Philadelphia Ecquirer says: Erests of considerable moment may be shortly looked for. Our lines have been extended on our let go as to cut the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, thus effectually interrupting the line of communication between Richmond and the Gulf and seaboard Spincer.

and reaboard States.

Distant artillery firing was heard to the left to-day—probably Wison's division division of eavalry etgaging some force of the enemy.

Our base at City Point is one of the best we have had during the entire campaign.
The Post's Washington special says

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 2 special to the Bulletin says the rebels made a rear attack on the corps of Wright and Bancock, and captured 4 guns from Knight's battery, and took 400 men, being a ed, and retook the ground and captared 700

Our cattle, hogs, and sheep have such mortal antipathy to John Morgan while my are slive, that we hope they don't agree. wi h him when he eats them in the shape of beet, pork, and mutton.

Let us ask ourselves two questions. Ask yourselves as many questions as you case, but it is the general opinion that you

A good rail-splitter and a good tailor re better than a poor President and a poor Vice-President.

A correspondent of the New York fines with Sherman's army, writing from New Hope Church, Juge 5, teils the following There is a tree in front of General Harrow's

ision, 15th army corps, which is called fatal tree. Eight men were shot, one af another, as soon as they advanced to the buge trunk. Seven men were shot, when fragments, and a sergeant his place behind the unsuspec less than five minutes two Minie balls eroed the Sergeant's body, and he fell, the gith marry beneath the shadow of the tree

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 22, 1844. ORDERS. k. Esq., of Lancaster, Kg., admitted

Benton vs. Dupey, Fleming; petition for rehearing on, &c., vs Salter, &c., Garrard; petition of anormion vs Medirath, Lon. Ch'y; having beated by counsel was submitted.
Walker & Bishop vs Crawford, &c., Mercer;
Woodcock vs Bowman, &c., Garrard;
latson vs Misicon, Kenton;
valley & Cebo vs Philips, &c., Kenton;
vit vs Thompson, Kenton;
vit vs Thompson, Kenton;
virel, &c., vs Power, Kenton;
vrell, &c., vs Power, Kenton;
vs Walker, Kenton;
vs Misics, Kenton;
vs Misics, Kenton; th, Lon. Ch'y; having been ar-

Kennedy vs same, Kenton; Kennedy vs same, Kenton; adm'x vs Sco.t's adm'r, Ballard; w re sub-briefs. on triefs.
et al. vs Selter et al., Garrard; argued by Judge
n for appellers, and argument continued by
fox for appellants.

EVENING SESSION. Salter et al, Garrard; argued by Lusk fer appellees, and cause laid Mitchell & Hubbard, Nelson; appeal dis-CAUSES DECIDED, JUNE 23,

monwealth vs Brooks, Webster; reversed, then vs. Commonwealth, Carter; sffirmed, is's exr. vs. Fatten & Co., Garrard; affirmed, inns vs. Fatris, &c., Mollovay; affirmed, inns vs. Fatris, &c., Mollovay; affirmed, lie vs. Murphy, Lincoln; reversed, Lie vs. Murphy, Lincoln; reversed.

vs. Storms, Garrard; motion to dismiss, apth vs. Turner, Matison: motion b onle amended at fith day of next to Ballard; mone, Campbell;

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

The struggle at Petersburg continues d, for aught that appears, may continue for some time. The Federal troops, it is stated, retain all the positions they have captured. and, although they meet with occasional reverses, they are making progress almost every day. The rebels however are strength- army should know that he is noter a deep and ening their main works, which cannot be carried without fearful slaughter. Both pares seem to know that Richmond will belong the conquerors, and the knowledge impels them to fight as soldiers have rarely if ever fought on earth.

Let Gen. Grant succeed in this great struge, and the vast honors he has hitherto won will be increased ten fold. There will be to brighter or loftier name than his in all the military annals of the world.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CHICAGO CONVEN TION .- The telegraphic despatches contain the following announcement, which is no doubt

NEW YORK, June 22. New YORK, June 22.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party, held here to day, it was voted that, in deference to the desire of a very large number of leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the country, the meeting of the Democratic National Conventions to the property of the Democratic National Conventions to the Conservation of the Democratic National Conventions to the Conservation of the Democratic National Conventions to Monday, August 22:10. postponed to Monday, August 29:h 864, at 12 o'clock M., at Chicago.
[Signed] AUGUST BELWONT,

FRANK O. PIERCE, Secretary. We think this step, all things considered, wise. The chairman of the national committee states that the step is taken "in deference to the desire of a very large number of leading members of the Conservative Union Demperatic party throughout the country." This unquestionably true; and among these | ment of some momentous purpose. ading conservatives, as we know, are the friends of General McClellan in Congress, who addressed to the national committee a written application for the postponement only a day or two before the date of this announcement. It is not improbable that this application determined the action of the committee. The action of the committee at all events is justifiable. The considerations which instify it are covent and obvious. We action beyond question will meet with the

approval of the conservatives of the country EUROPE IN CHINA .- While we are entitaly absorbed in our own domestic strife, an immense change is silently but swiftly going on in the relations of Europe with the mightiest and most mysterious empire of Asia. The New York Commercial Advertiser says the future of our own Pacific possessions is too intimately bound up with that of China and Japan to make this change a matter of indifrence to us; and yet it is difficult to see what other part we can at present take in it but that of spectators. The alliance of England and France with the Imperial Government of China is rapidly and quietly telling upon the strength of the great Tae-Ping rebattion; and the officers of her European allies are as rapidly and as quiety assuming a control over the Chinese mind and ascendancy in Chinese affairs which, nce secured, will not be easily abandoned. The Franco-Chinese forces, commanded by a French naval officer, D'Aiguebelle, have just captured, after a six months' siege, the importest city of Hang-Kho, which gives them complete command of the rebel base of operations on the Tche Kiang, and will drive the rebel forces back into a region less favorable to their cause and less adapted to their operations. The fall of Hang-Kho opens the way to the siege of Nankin, and the Rear-Admiral, Jaures, in command of the French fleet, has gone to Pekin to concert a simultaneous attack upon this great city by the Imperial Chinese troops and their formidable allies. Meanwhile, the English are establishing racecontses and volunteer parades at the Mantchoo capital, and a company is forming in London and Paris to secure concessions from the death made his eyes, Chinese Government for a railway between Pekin and the Pacific. The inter-continental telegraph lines being once fairly laid and at work, as with our belp or without it they are certain at no distant day to be, we shall begin to comprehend the importance to ourselves of this strange and now remote revolution, which has been going on almost unnoticed

the heat and passion of our great civil war. Nearly ail of the abolition papers talk ondly about the debt of gratitude which they say is one from Kentucky to the Administration for its sending troops to defend her against John Morgan. The fact is, nearly all of Gen Burbridge's forces which whipped Morgan, killing and capturing more than half of his command and driving the rest from the State. were Kentuckians. It is true that two Ohio regiments came across the river and fought bravely at Cynthiana, but they were defeated and made prisoners, so that Kentucky's de-

iverance was Kentucky's work. But what if the matter were otherwise? I the Administration especially entitled to the gratitude of every State to which it sends troops? Does it send forces to a State for that State's peculiar benefit and not for the whole courtey's alike? Does it send them to Eastern Virginia for Eastern Virginia's sake, to South Carolina for South Carolina's sake, to Georgia for Georgia's sake, and to Louisiana and Texas for Louisians's and Texas's aska? Does it claim or think of claiming the particlar thanks of those States because it believes that it can fight the rebellion upon their soil better than upon soil north of Mason and

Dixon's line? Rentucky fully appreciates all that the Administration bas done or is doing for her benefit, and she would be very stupid not to have a deep and abiding sense of the great injury she is sustaining at its hands. The high fauctionaries of the government have no partiality for her, and their organs are contributing every effort to exasperate them against her as

n tich as possible Gen. Foster lately informed the War epartment that he was in receipt of a despatch from the rebel commander at Charleston, stating that five Union General officers, prisonses of war, had been placed in those portions of Charleston subject to our fire. Gen. Foser asked and received permission to have ! an equal number of rebel General officers exposed to similar perils from the enemy's fire.

bitually practised by the rebels. The rebel commander at Charleston would no doubt, if he wished to attack a fortification, compel a regiment of Federal prisoners to march up in his front as a protection.

On the 18th instant, a portion of Jesse's command passed through Boston, Ky., after the surrender of Bardstown to them. The water station, the railroad bridge, and the stockade were destroyed by fire. The citizens were prevented from extinguishing the flames G. W. Fryrear's store was plundered. Many fine horses were stolen in the neighborhood. The citizens of Boston do not entertain any flattering opinions for Jesse and his men.

The Editor of the Chicago Times apologizes to the public for not having killed a gambler named Trussel, who attacked him on the street last Wednesday. The Editor aimed to kill the fellow, but his aim wasn't quite true. He missed the rascal a full inch or twe.

The Charleston Courier says very com placently that the soldiers of the South, unlike those of the North, "never clamor for their pay." They have no reason to. They know that the trash, called "pay" in their section, isn't worth putting in their pickets when they get it.

Mar The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preachi two Sunday's ago in Brooklyn against the Gen. Grant and others are driving nails in eanker-worms. We suppose he "humped himself" in his sermon just as a canker- nails they drive in it. He isn't in it bimworm does in its locomotion.

self. We saw a delightful raspberry patch on the verge of the city two or three days ago. | they say, a radical latter. We hope that he | We thought the raspberries this season very | will write better when he writes again. fine-from all that we could gather,

THE FAMINE IN THE CAPE VERD ISLANDS exalt Lieut. Gen. Gran', say, that in battle he Capt. J. Bickford, of the brig Monte Christo exposes his own person recklessly to danger high seiled from Porto Pcaya, the capital of tiago, one of the Cape Verd Islands, on We believe that this, however well meant, is 5th, and has recently arrived at Boston, a slander upon that great and heroic officer. res the Advertiser a most distressing ac-If he were reckless of danger to himself, his recklessness would be a serious defect in his and of the famine there, and of the suffer oce of the poor people, who are rapidly full generalship. The commander-in-chief of at g victims to hanger and disease. As has ady been stated, the effects of the prolongsolemn obligation to his troops and to his country not to expose himself nanecessarily drouth there have been terrible. There Some officers thus expose themselves from been no rain for a year and the crops have d, the verdure is parched and shrivelled apity, some from a wish to be thought des ately brave, and some from the fierce and the heat, and the ground is dry and dusty. ontrollable excitement of the hour, but he people in the country, who depend upon eir crops for food, after exhausting their batever the moving cause may be, the thing self, save in extraordinary cases, is not only der resources, flock into the towns and e by scores. Captain Bickford was informwrong but unmilitary. A General who pracses it is not fit to be a General. d that on Santiago, which is the principa and in the group, and which a year ago

ntained a population of 55,000, full 7 000 had

led of stervation between January 1st and

The Portuguese government had authorized

s draft on their tressury to the amount of

\$75,000, to relieve the poor, but this has gone

out a very little way, although the new Gov.

ernor, Senor Don Campo-Bella, had done what

e could to help the suffering within his reach.

Hon. Antonio Belle-Fortes, with some other

wealthy gentlemen, had erected a large build-

g, where as many as possible of the starving

and fed, but in many cases life was too far

one for this succor to be of any avail. I

was to Senor Belles-Fortes, that Captain Bick-

ford carried out a cargo of coru and rice, and

During his stay in Porto Praya, forty or fifty

died in the city every day from starva-

tion and diseases arising from over in-

inlgence after protracted fasting, although

every possible precaution was used in

supplying them with food at first.

One could not walk the streets without

seeing at least three or four poor creatures

ying by the wayside. Captain Bickford role

out a few miles into the country, but here the

cenes grew more horrible at every step. Men

cad, and fell fainting in full sight, perhaps,

the city where they hoped to find bread.

hildren, almost maked, held up their little

ry arms, mutely asking for help. He went

ut a short distance and returned heart-sick.

When the cargo of the brig was landed and

rried up into the city, men and women dag

the dust for the few grains of rice which

i from the bags, and treasured them as if

There can be no crops before the first of De-

Porto Praya, for such scanty charity as they

omes our citizens to consider whether, not-

or people, within thirty days' sail of Bos-

population of 86,738. In Boavista the situs-

as seceived two or three hundred dollars for

The New York Times considers it a

reasonable computation to estimate that Lee's

either go further South to be fed, or the rebel

chief must shortly risk a battle outside of his

n reference to the late battles in Kantucky

shows that more rebels were killed at Kel-

er's bridge by Gen. Hobson, with about six

bundied men, then in any other of the engage-

ments attending the expossion of Morgan and

his raiders. Gen. Hobson is a fine soldier; he

owes his position to his personal bravery, and

at no time has he ever displayed more cool-

ness and courage than when by his presence

n the thickest of the fight he held Morgan's

whole force in check for five or six hours.

To this stubborn resistance the people of Cov.

ingten and Cincinnati owe their present quiet;

he intended to visit those places, which h

order interdicting the circulation, by sale, of

the Chicago Times within the limits of his

command. The order will be entorced to-

tile rebels and burnt.

ortunately is neither.

atreachments.

ev had been gold.

ar sympathies.

ho came in from the country, were sheltered

May 1st ..

Of course Gen. Grant understands, that, if were to be killed in front of his forces in a eatbattle, his fall would be as disastrous i ta it flasnes upon his sermy as the loss of two three divisions. It might spread a panic oughout all his hosts, and bring a terrible fest where victory seemed inevitable. There e exigencies when a great General, seeing his army is feltering and cannot be kept s bloody work unless by force of a hty example, may properly throw himin its front and defy death from ten thouquarters. This is what Napoleon did the bridge of Lodi; it is what some the world's other great warriors are reorded to have done; and sarely every Gagral should have the nerve to do it when cessary. But a General, who possesses true generalship, will, for the sake of his army and for the sake of the cause he fights for, look well to his own safety except where he deem? his exposure indispensable to the accomplish

If a General has a passion for fighting like man in the ranks, he had better resign his generalship and go into the ranks. No don reckless exposure is a chivalrous fault, but a doubt it is a most mischievous one.

How well and truly the great wiz at

Walter Scott, in his Rokeby, has said: Hearts are not steel, and s'eel is bent; Hearts are not rock, and rock is rent. The stoniest heart, though bound up in triple need not enforce or particularize them. The steel, must at times feel a touch of some humanizing influences, and a copy of the Rich mond Whig furnishes an affecting corroboraion of the truism when it tells us that "the first tears shed by Gen. John C. Breckinridge ince the war were shed on Friday night, the 3d instant, on account of the death of his fa vorite horse, that had borne him since the

> a borse-laugh, and why not a horse-cry? To think of the redoubtable General, who has When it hath blown his ranks into the air, Ard, like the devil, from his very arm Puff d his own brother.

> battle of Shiloh." Poor man! poor beast!

No one could maintain his equanimity over

such an equine misfortune; we have heard of

and never betrayed the twitching of a most until his horse was killed, and then blubbered. John will write an epitaph, we suppose: "Multis ille flebit," &c. Sidney Johnston fell, and Roger Hanson fell, and scores apon scores of the young boys whose graves were dug by John's artful and accursed elaquence, have paid the debt to the rebellio a and yet John, like a stole or an Indian at the stake, never manifested the least emotion until tha errible Friday night when his Bucephilu was killed! We can honor the susceptibil ties of the man who sorrows for the loss of avorite animal, but if John C. Breekingid om June, 1861, to June, 1864, never shed a ear, when he had so many occasions to think the misery he had caused; the happy families he had made desolate; his inglorious spostasy from the high creed of his Scate; his Lucifer-like fall when urged to rebel by the demon of ambition; and the friends who have fallen around him like seared leaves scorched by the hot blasts of war; -if, we say, this man has never shed a tear before, he is much more of a brute than the horse, whose

Albeit unused to the melting mood, Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their medicinal gum.

General Butler has had a smart wood to say about everything-except his late whipping Louisville Journal. And Geo. D. Prentice "has had a swart

word to say about everything-axcept his late" apostasy .- Chicago Journal. Apostasy from what? What mossare or olicy that we have supported since the com ing in of this Administration do we now op pose? Have we at any time supported such a policy as is enunciated in the emancia tion cated the negro-soldier business? Have we at any time countenanced a sweeping confid ention of Southern property? Have we at any time shown the slightest disposition to approve arbitrary arrests and imprisonments is defiance of the Constitution?

Apostasy from what we repeat. Is it appear asy to remain firm and stedfast while the President is undergoing all manner changes? We sustained the President whe be opposed the measures that he now sup poris; was it apostacy in us not to aposta ize when he apostatized?

Gen. Wild is an enthusiast on the su j to ored troops. He firmly believes that a white in in course of time, and by strict discipling, in he made as good a soldier. He has the most implicit confidence in his troops, a d so wave they in him. Gen. Hinks, who con-

It is thus that the radical organs are ranning wild on niggers. They no longer deign any attempt to prove that the nigger is as good as the white man; they contend that he is better. The whole tendency of their teachings is to make the world recognize him as belonging to a superior race. If they could get piggers to marry their sisters and daughters, they would be disposed to say to the for Morger on many occasions asserted that condescending creatures, "the honor is all on our side." They evidently consider the white race a decided failure.

people's laughing the Louisville Journal to scorn Do they really do that, organ? Then why have you thought it necessary to warta us solemnly and repeatedly, that, if the Journal doesn't change its tone, "peaceably if possibly," the military authorities will I their heavy hands upon it and crass its life out? Where's the age or the sense of crash

ing, by the exercise of arbitrary power-of There seems to be scarcely any conceivable annihilating with cannon, markets, pistols, clation of the laws of war that is not ha- swords, and bayonets-a paper that's simply langhed to score by the community? Don't you half suspect, organ, that you sometimes make a zany of yourself?

The present great rebellion agatost the authority of the United States government has combites hid to the exercise of arbitrary power; but this was only an exhibition of one of our reserved elements of strength. When arbitrary notes is the strength of th bitiary power is employed for the good of the general community, it must not be looked upon as tyranny, but as a measure alike conapon as tyranny, but as a servative and legitimate.

New Orleans Times.

When was arbitrary power ever exercised by any despet except upon the prefert that it was "for the good of the general community? The Times is published under the gracious auspices of Gen. Banks, the hero of Red River

The Editors of the abolition organ are tugging and sweating to make people think that the Journal hasn't any inflaence. If it basn't, why do those Editors think that the great business of their lives should be to peck at it-

The New York Tribune said in the fall of 1860, that "the election of Mr. Lincoln would be like the pouring of oil upon the troubled waters." We trust that it may be a long time before the troubled sea has its troubles aggravated by another such oiling. The Albany Evening Journal says that

Gen. McClellan's coffin. No matter how many

Boy Gov. Wright of Indiana has written. Write right, Wright.

GUERILLA OPERATIONS ON THE OHIO BOR-DER -On Tuesday, at 4 c'clock in the afteroon, says the New Albany Ladger, some two hundred and fifty gnerillas, in command of Capt. Jones and Major Walker l'aylor, left Cloverport, where they had been mmitting their outrages, and marched for Hawesville, where they arrived shout half. past 7 the next morning, stopping outside the own and encamping, where they remained until after dinner.

The same party had previously visited tephensport, where they captured Col. Ben. Allen, who commanded the militia. He was secured and taken away, being treated in the mean time with the greatest indignity. At Stephensport they robbed the stores and citiens, and carried off a number of horses. They entered the town of Cloverport abou

l o'clock on Wednesday, broke open the stores. nd helped themselves to what they wantd, stole a number of horses, enlisted a numher of recruits, and then left for Hawesville, o which place a portion of the gang had preionsly been sent. Thursday morning these scoundrels had full possession of Hawesville. They caught a citizen, suspected of being concerned in negro recruiting, tied him with a rope which

they attached to the saddle on a mule. A man then mounted the mule and started off at a brisk pace, the victim of their malice being in this way run down and dragged nearly to death. It was afterwards ascertained that he was in no manner connected with the negro-recruiting business, and he was re-The guerillas had things all their own way this way became possessed of these facts. in Hawesville, and robbed and roted indiscriminately. They broke open stores and took such goods as suited them; stole the best korses to be found in the town, and acted the banditti generally. In the evening they left Hawesville, as they stated, and as is believed, for Owensboro, which town they

declared they intended to attack, capture,

think, bowever, they will be disappointed;

receive the soundest kind of a whipping, as segard with hunger, begged him for food, there is a sufficient Federal force stationed omen, gaunt, and weak, tottered along the there for its defence. Wby a sufficient cavalry force is not sent pursuit of these robbers to aunihitate them is a matter of the greatest wonder. They are oing an immense amount of mischief, and are daily adding to their strength by voluateers. The Ledger is informed that one hunred and sixty recruits joined them in Hanock county alone, and a large number were cruifed in Meade and other border counties. The authorities in Kentucky should do somember, even if the islands have rain, and the thing without another moment's delay to rid apply of corn and rice which they have at the border of these cuttbroats.

REBEL PRISONERS-SHERMAN'S CAPTURES. are able to afford, is only about enough for a We can form some idea of the success attendmonth more. In this state of things it being the movements of General Sherman i cont of Atlanta by the constant streams of virhatanding their liberality in responding to rebel prisoners sent to the rear. Every train ther calls made at home, they can suffer these from the South brings a number of the grayuniformed soldiers to our city. Taey are to starve to death. The Cape Verd steadily pushed forward, and soon the great ands are ten in number, and in 1850 had a prisons north will overflow with occupante. Such unceasing drains must weaken to a den of the people is described as being still great extent the power of Gen. Joe Johnston's worse than in Santiago. A large field of oparmy. By captures and desertions his boas ei erations truly; but individual cases of sufferarmy, concentrated for the desperate defence ing can be relieved, and have a direct call on of the stronghold of the South, is gradually melting away. Those who note the daily ar-We learn that Mr. Archibald Foster, the rivals of Confederate prisoners from the South Brazilian and Portuguese Consul in Boston, must realize this fact in all its glaring plainnotes. The months are waning, and the ese starving people, and we trust that this rebel army of the South is gradually growum will receive a very substantial increase. ing weaker day by day. We are not Captain Bick o I will soon sail again, and has oversanguine in our speculations. No army enerously offered to take out a certain quancan stand such untiring drains. When we ty of freight free of charge. Cannot Kencount our prisoners by hundreds in the twiucky do something for these suffering peolight of each closing day, we are sure that the work goes quietly but steadily on; we know

family of consumers has been increased withtransfers of rebel prisoners from this city yesin the last ten days to the tune of full fifty erday was not in excess of the daily average. housand non-combatants, by the advance of Two hundred and fifty-eight privates were our forces south of the James. The close ent to Rock Island, Illinois, and ten comressure of the national army has at least edded this number of hungry and homeless missioned officers to Johnson's Island. Make the calculation and see to what fearful prosympathizers to the daily ration list of the pertions the product swells. The monthly thief rebel Commissary General. Within the same brief period, Gen.. Lee has found his total is many thousands. means of supply diminished in the same or The Washington correspondent of the even in greater proportion. With Hunter, Averill, and Crook on the Central Virginia Railroad, and thirty miles of it renderduscless for transportion, and with the Danarmies of Generals Grant and Sherman, there lle road already all but in our posseshas been very quietly organizing one or more powerful naval expeditions against certain intention of piercing our position at the latersion, the chances of the rebel camp-followers for daily enstenance must be diminishing at a rate which a fortnight are they had hardly fore the summer is over. It is, of course, imreckoped on. A transfer of the defence of proper to give the number, character, or com-R'chmond to the intrenchments of Petersborg brings the rebel commissary a few miles pedition; but the country may be assured that carer his main source of supply. But unless t will be adequate for the work it is intended Bunter and the co-operating column of Aveto perform. It is no secret that a number of ill and Crook are forced to retreat-of which, the iron-clads, which have been so long buildeven accepting the rebel accounts, there are ing in the northern seaperts are now availa-

no symptome whatever-Lee's army must ble for active service." The ladies of Reme, Ga., now occupied by therman's troops, are described as very pret-y, generally shittless, and altogether revel-nous—Louisville Journal

Does the Journal mean to say that they have The report of the Medical Departmen nothing to wear" in the way of dimity?

N. A. Ledger.

Yes, that's what we meant to say, but we have no information as to how the discovery was made. Ciellan will not only be politically dead and buried, but forgotten long before the election.

Albany Evening Journal.

When our country forgats Anticiam, she Potomse are now in the direction of Richmond, and every man is following his nose. There's no straggling except in a very few

could have done, as he had plenty of fresh here where the noses are ego ked horses, while Gea. Burbridge's animals were Mr. J. F. Barrow, of Bast Tennessee, it ke it worth his while to inform us that he We warn from a gendeman, who left was for slavery but has wheeled against it. Big Shenty Friday night, that there was

He is & wheel-Barrow. heavy firing on Sherman's right nearly all The Chattenoogs Gazatte says that "a day. A considerable number of wounded ankee's chief nerve of feeling is in his pock-. had been brought in. The train on which be t." A rebel is more apt to feel in his neighkit contained many; and on Saturday morasor's pocket.

if g, between Kingston and Resace, a train The New York World asnounces the the year, similarly loaded, was espitted by opening of a great railroad artery." Won't hat railroad bleed to death? Gen. Ewing, commanding the 2d Why do Editors so often talk about division, District of Kentucky, has issued an

sports as "premature?" Why not say false

SITION-REBEL NEWS .- On Saturday morning Why should General McCiellan ever hav been thought of for the Presidency? Is heither a great soldier civilian, or statesman? ast, the rebel General Wharton, with 2,500 mer, made a raid on Sherman's rear, and inerrupted, for the time, his communications. He is a great soldier, and an able civilian. Five freight trains, loaded with army supplies, The nominee of the Baltimore Convention unwere captured between Ringgold and Dalton. and destroyed. The rebel cavalry are very Jeff Davis may have a good many cor active, and occasionally meet with success. respondents already, but our Government Their chief aim appears to be to would like to drop him a line one of these raid on the communications of our army. About a week ago Capt. Glover made a dash The New York Times says that slavery at the railroad five miles from Resaca, and must perish by the Constitution. What we succeeded in capturing and destroying two fear is that it may perish with the Constitatrains loaded with provisions. Sherman feels secure in his position, and his lines are steadiy advancing. Fighting occurs every day. AID FOR THE LOUISVILLE PRESS -The fol-The boom of cannon and the rattle of muslowing is from the Boston Post of the 221 ketry are heard in the early dawn, and the A number of well-known gentlemen of thundering echoes and bright flashes make grand the twilight hour. The rebels hold city held a meeting yesterday, at the office Meesrs. A. & A. Lawrence, 82 Milk street, hear statements from Dr. Westrier, niaville, relative to the present condition heir strongly-fortified position on the Chattabocchie river. Sherman will take Atlanta by a dextrously-executed flank movement. We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the front, whose connection my with the army affords every facility to learn. The of its movements, the above facts. He was in Atlanta one week ago, and states that the delphis, and in New York the business has citizens of that place feel inscense, and are er left in the charge of the Union League, is gonifested of this city pledged \$100 cash; flavor of this object. The meeting was at cased by Rev. Mr. Waterston and Hon. J. moving further south. The Governor of Gereia is becoming sensitive in regard to the byra'on of the State. Ha is out with a proamation in the Atlanta papers, warning the ich in support of the movement, and a committee, consisting of J. Z. Capacien, Wm. Claffin, J. Hantington Wolcott, James M. Barnard, and J. S. Biatchford, was ap-Confederate authorities, and Joe Johnston in

says that they are the property of the State, and he will use every means in his power to preserve them for the State. If necessary, he will call out the militia, and recall the Georgia troops in the Confederate service, to aid him in enforcing bis proclamation. This sounds much like buncombe," and we presume it will so be agarded by the Confederate authorities. Our formant says, that, if Johnston is driven from the Chattahoochie he will not attempt to cake a stand this side of Atlanta, or even at he city. Cedar Bluff, nines miles below the own, has been strongly fortified, and is conidered impregnable. Johnston will at once etreat to this position, if forced from his pres nt stand, and will there offer battle. The Suff can never be taken by assault. It will quire a long and tedious seige to effect its wnfall.

CT-BOLIN AND HIS GANG .- On Saturday, the 18th instant, a band of querillas, number ng one hundred men, under command of th storious Captain Bolin, made a raid into Osdiz, Kentneky. A large number of the men were new recruits. The stores and private residences of Cadiz owned by loval men were plundered in the most wanton manner, Goods to the amount of \$2 500 were stolen from the stores. The principal sufferers by he raid were Scroggins, Rogan, & Brothers, and a gentleman named Burke. The rebel women of Cadiz greeted the guerillas with miles, and many of the scoundrels were faored with bugs and kisses, a la Morgan in the zenith of his fame. The correspondent who writes us the above facts, with more bruth than elegance, says: "We could see the secesh girls running up and down Main street after the rebels, like they would have tone after an organ-grinder with his dancing monkey." While the band remained in Cadiz, some of the most violent rebal citizens of th place manifested much delight and were very and burn. In this nice little arragement we active in rendering assistance to the thieves. Only the houses of loyal men were visited and, if they should attack the town, they will and plundered. Nearly all of the rebels of he town have taken the oath of allegiance othe Federal Government and given heavy bonds to keep the oath valid. If our correspondent writes correctly, they have perjured themselves and violated their bonds. It would be well for the authorities to inquire into the facts, and let every offender revive the full punishment due his erime is bad enough to applaud rebels fightng under their own flag for the esablishment of a Confederacy and the estruction of the Union; but, when assassing and sobbers, who war solely for plunder, receive encouragement from the enemies of our Government, we cannot find words sufficient s strong to condema the unnatural proceedngs. When an individual, who claims to be

respectable and honorable, and professes reliion, stands by and gloats over the destrucion of the property of his neighbor, he proves imself a bypocrite of the vilest kind-a denon unworthy of the name of man; and his surishment should be in proportion to his rime: After pillaging the houses of the pion men of Cadiz, Bolin departed from the own, and, when last heard from, his thieves sere actively engaged in stealing horses, hat guns, pistols, etc., from the loyal people f Trigg county. We have not heard of any ederal force being sent in pursuit of the maanding band.

New York, June 23.

The Herald's headquarters correspondent says it tagsported that the torce lately under command of Polk arrived in Petersburg on Saurdey week. This division, joined to at least two corps of Lee's army, Hill and Longstreet's, Wise's brigade, and reinforcements from North and South Carolina, under Badaregard, unquestionably swell the force opposed to considerable numbers.

Under date of June 22, 8:30, he said: Lest night the 6th corps moved to the left, and that the ranks of rebel regiments are becomight the 6th corps moved to the left, and ing sadly depleted, and the strength of the This morning Wilson's and Kautz's cavalry bad cut the Welden railroad, so that orders were at once given to suspend the demonstration in that direction and swing the left of the 2d corps round, so as to develop the entire command is growing feebler. The

pon the left. The principal portion of the corps was seen intrenchments as he could get without bring New York World gives the following notice of a new naval expedition: "While the attention of the country is attracted to the armies of Generals Grant and Shorman, there he encountered a heavy force of the enem merching down in column brigades, with the

vision formed in the front line, the front bei position of the vessels intended for this ex- gade under Gen. Miller belog held in the rear he rabel Gea. Wilcox's division, marching in three brigades, led the advance of Hill's vel-eran corps. It was early is the afconom when the head of the rebel column struck at when the read of the rebel column strack at once the right of the 6-h and the left of the 2d corps. The rebels pushed on with onarac-tristic pertinactly, and the shock was soon flaot the flanks of both these corps. The position which they occupied rendered it im-peratively necessary that they should imme-diately withdraw the flanks that were thus expected, and fill not the expected, and fill not heave

expected, and fill up the existing gap by making a connection with each other along the line of entenements in the rear.

While this was being done the enemy indicated considerable damage on our men by a nurerous tire, and captured several handed are the considerable damage on our men by a nurerous tire, and captured several handed

The right held its position with determined the Encountries Borse-shoes 130, male at disiding line he caveloped a battery which occupied an advanced position behind a parapet, and almost before the officers were aware of the simulation of affairs our artillery was practically in the hands of the enemy. It was Capt, McKnight's battery. The more the reps careed in city, McKnight's battery. ment the rebs appeared in sight, McKnight opened on them wite canister; they separated in front, and, coming in on the right and left, completely surrounded the gans. A robal coir-bearer immediately planted his colors on the parapet. Capt. McKuight and Lieut. oth searned the summons to sucreader, nd fired several rounds of canister at the enany with the rebel flag floating by their battry. Both these young officers distinguished the mealves, but it was impossible to take them off the field.

In the meantime Captain Cloak's lat New Larger, butter, which was nearly in the state of the field. RAINS-RAIDS IN HIS REAR-JOHNSTON'S PO-

essive battery, which was posted in the casi-works further to the right, opened on e enemy and contributed considerably to Seek a further advance. The rebels quickly seried upon us the captured guns, at the same me concentrating the fire of some twenty her pieces on Cloak's single battery. The works in which this battery was placed was of wall, battered by the solid shot which came oring over in quick succession from the wifections of the rebs.
Whist this active work was going at the shi of the corps, part of the rebel attacking dinmn, which by this time had been deploy-d in line of battle, was still pressing upon the left. The interval between the right of e left. The interval between two rights is 6th corps and the left of the second corps as gradually greater from the fact that the appendict flanks thus exposed to the enemy continuous away when General were slowly getting away when General biles's brigade of Barlow's division, which was in reserve, came on the double quick, and one regiment was sant forward through the woods to check the enemy's advence, while the remainder of the brigade was formed behind the breastworks, of his no the interval in question. At the

fill up the interval in question. At the me time Lieut. Roder's battery, the 4th

.. wheeled into position with commanda-

y at that point.
The Grand Jury in the case of the seizure
the World and Journal of Commerce by
Government have refused to find a bill of

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES .- This Uniil Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Bron-il Affections now stand the first in public or and confidence; this result has been ac-red by a test of thirteen years. Its merit extensive use has caused the Troches to counterfeited, and we would caution purern to be on their guard against worthparticular, not to attempt to destroy Atlanta or the railroads extending from the city. He less imitations.

MARRIED DIED.

city, on the 24th inst., CHARLES, son of Capt. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET CADIZ PLUMPERED-How REBEL CITIZENS OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, } old has advanced from 95/895 to 215 ere until the close of the banks. At New York to-ny gold speeced at 215@216, declined to 214@216, adiced to 200, and closed at 221% pren Wednesday, gold went up 5 % cent, and adve gain on Thursday 16912 B cent, reaching the high 123 premium. Orders on Washington have de timed gradur uly during the week, and to-day in metable at 31,63% discount. Kentucky money ha advanced, and is in demand, buying at %@W. and se ling at 1 % cent premium. There is no change it Tennessee or other money, and we quote:

Thursday morning, June 23d, Laura Berringer at daughter of Parker and Katharina Rottings

Kentucky Bank notes. Orders on Washingt country, 8/610dis. BANK NOTE LIST. PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank

1 dis. | Illinois-1 dis. Michigan... Wisconsin—
Solvent....
Missouri—
In good edt.
Discredited 1 dis. 1 dis. 1% dis. M dis. Lo Wheel'g City 2@3 dis. Solvent..... Merch. Bk. Orese't City 60 dis. organtown and Point Pleas't Br. Mer.&Mec. Planters' ... Bk. of Ten-ALCOHOL. -There was a very fluctuating market We quote 76 \$ cent at 13 30, and 98 \$ cent at 83 23, 2 \$

BUTTER-14 good demand. We quote common SATTING-Supply light. Sales at 65@70c. BEESWAX-Prices firmer, and beeswax is in ide-EARK—The market rules steady at \$13 for chestna

BALE ROPE AND CORRAGE—Market remains quiet. We quote bale rope at 7568c for machine, and 636% for hand-made, Manilla rope at 236925c, hemp rope at Bagging-There is little doing in this article, and cices are higher. We quote neminally at 14:31

@4 25, and extra Shaker at \$3 75@4 \$ dozen. CHEESE-There was a fair demand during the week od prices are advanced to 150 for Western Bear nd lee for Hamburg. CANDLES-Market active and prices advanced, with makes of 13 and 14 oz star at 213/3/2236, and 14/3/15/20 for fallow. Another advance is likely to take place on Monday on account of the despatches from the East, Ste candles on Friday advenced to 20020cin Ch

e quote sales of No. 500 at 75c, No. 600 at 72c, and COTTON TWING AND CANDLEWICK-Advanced .-

is moderate, and we quote as follows: Ffour harnemy's works in front of Petersburg with- at 60, half barrels 20 40, do fron-bound 32 60, ham ut regard to the connection of the 6th corns | there a 2, the gallon kess 21 30, do fron-bound si o, nati datice et o, de non-bound at o, nam increa si 25, ten-guillon Reys ti of, de fron-bound al 50, five zullon 90, do fron-bound si 10, Barrel poles ni livel 19 10,000, do staves 28:2822 % 1,000. Danno Favri—Pricos better slace our last zegort. coving further to the front. Gibbon was soon poles at 1862 19 31,000, do staves \$21832 31,000.

Danto Fred Prices better slace our last report. Half Peaches are saleable at 17@18/20. Apples are saleable at 17@18/20.

fine from \$6 75@7 00, extra and family from \$7 750% \$8 (0 % bbl.

Figure 2. There is a good demand, and press advanced to 750 g h.
Gracerias.—Narket firm and higher. We quote coffed firm at 42/2004. New Orleans brown salvar firm, and we quote at 2505000; standard, powlered, and granulated, advanced to 2002/27/20. We quote New Orleans molesses at \$1 6801 to, and straps \$1 6051 to. per 45@47c. Spice 38@40c. Ginger, 44@45c. Blce 14@14%c. Teas 80c@#2. GRAIN-The receipts of grain during the week were

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices rele higher. We quote at St 15001 20, for ear and she ing doing in it. We quote nominally at \$4 40.34 45 for

t, taking dutte a number of prisoners as he the upit. Salee at 2520.2.

Those are 2520 and upit in a disgonal distance, the colours came to Gubbone, the group is the colours came to Gubbone, the group is given, the colours came to Gubbone, the group is given to blast at \$575, cell blast at \$75, per top. Sheet irou S. C. 12c, C. C. 13c, Juniata 14c.

stock of green is increasing steadily. We quote as

ist. do do
Pine joist and timbers.
Locust posts.
Cedar posts.
Common shingles. Liconice-Advanced. Sales of B. R., F. M. and Q. Z. at 50c, J. C. & Co. seiling at 60c. LEAD AND SHOT-Market firm; the stock is light, We gnote pig lead at 14%, bar lead at 140. Shot

Luarana.—The market rules quiet and steady at the following quotations: Soldeather—Oak 31@53c, hem-lock at 469-20, bridle at 54@70c, harness 44@45c,

middlings at \$30@22 50 % ton.

St. action for Duties of Officers of the line and staff,
NAME-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 for non-commissioned officers, and for the health of kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$7 00, 8d at \$7 25, s. hiers. No officer or soldier shift at \$7 50, 4d at \$7 75, 3d at \$8 25, 2d at \$9 25. The refirm at \$1 15661 20. Coal and carbon oils advanced to 7e6 83c. Penzoine is selling at sec, inbricating oils

ranging from 4 @65c. OLE CARE-Advanced to \$40 50 per ton, Pacvisions-There was an unsettled market during the lutter part of the week, and sciess are gradually adventirs. It is difficult to give accurate quotations. We quete nominally mess pork at \$33@40, lard at 1656

Scar-Market advanged with sales at 10c for palm and 10%10%c for German soap, for cash. There will e very likely another advance on Monday Supps-In fair demand. We quote Millet at \$3 50%

ow at the ennexed prices:

pp. & %w Brog

TAR-Selling at \$7 20 (gallon kegs) per dozen exed prices. Sales of 100 boxes

DXX. 0X14 FC. 16X20 FC. 16X20 FX. BLOCK TEN.

Large pig 65c, small pig 68c per b. Birst quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per 1b.

Nos. 18 to 27 at 13% per 1b. Imitation, Nos. 25 to 26, at 25c; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12, Wook-In good demand, at advanced prices, selling n gresse at 55c, washed 80c per lb. Window Glass—We quote as follows: 8x10 at \$4.50, fix12 at \$4.50, 10x14 at \$5.10, 10x16 at \$5.40, 10x30 at

85 65, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65. Tubs No. 1, per dozen...... Whiskey.—The demand for rew whiskey was mod-state throughout the week. Sales were made to day at \$1 65 % gallon, which shows an advance of 150 d

ing the week. There was an setive demand for Bourbon whiskey throughout the week. Sales of new Kenton county Bourbon at \$1.70, Union county do hence county Bontoen at \$1.70, Union county do new at \$1.80, Harrison county do 6 months old at \$1.85, same 2 years cld at \$2.85.

Tonacco.—The rapid advance in gold had a consid-erable effect on the tobacco market. Prices advanced from 10 70.50. The market was active during the week, and the sales amount to 2,241 hepsheads against 2,341 the previous week. Receipts continue to by light; they smount to 1,400 hhds against 1,580 the previous week. Sales to-day of 3c2 hogsheads as 21 at \$16@16 75, 14 at \$17@17 75, 11 at \$16@48 75, 10 at \$19@19 75, 11 at \$20@20 50, 14 a \$21@21 75, 12 at \$22@ 7.at \$26@26 75, 7 at \$47@27 75, 9 at \$28@28 75, 9 at \$29@ 29 75, S at \$30@50 25, S at \$31 20@31 30, * at \$33@32 50, I at \$35 20, 2 at \$36 20@36 75, and I had Kentucky to-beco, grown in Ballard county, sold at \$30 B 100 fbs.

had scraps sold at \$4 10a Louisville Wasenouse.-We have not been able LOUISVILLE MARKHUUSE.—We have not now not poon able to get detailed reports from this house for the last tondays. We sum up their sales thes far during the mouth suffing to day. They amount to 1,999 hidds, which camed 2546,892 70 of greenbacks to change hands. The sales in this house during the pust week nount to 646 hhde, procuring the sum of \$153.012 & or \$160 81 per blid.

LOUISVILLE DRY GOODS MARKET. On account of the rapid advance in gold, the mar-het is excited and very unsettled, so much so that

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Brawner,

There has been but little if any change to note in the live stock market during the week put week at the Sheiby House Stock Yard. The arrivals have been good for nearly all kinds of stock, and nearly all have been disposed of as fast as they arrived. The ewarm weather has caused a slight depr stock transactions. Cat le-The receipts have been only fair. But for tave been purchand by Government buyers and the trade has been mostly confined to butcher's use,—

clising, and will do so until the winter.

Sheep—The receipts are heavy and the demand good at fair prices. Lambs are in good demand and soil quick at round figures. Hogs—The arrivals are very heavy, and the market at the first of the week was brisk, but at the stom the sales were dragging, there being a greater supply man demand. A good many are left over cusoid.

The market for all grades of cattle are gradually da-

Cattle-Range from \$3 10 to \$4 for co. ugh, \$5 50 10 87 for good and extra and arima is in Sheep and Lambs-Sheep \$4 25 to \$5 % 100 fbs, and

Horses-From \$135 to \$145 cash & head. Mules \$135

The cattle market during the present week has again in good supp'y, and is sthey arrive at fair prices. Overstocked and dull, and price declined fulof Cattle-choice outra 7/07/4, first quality 5-3

NOTICE. THE FEWAS GOMEST PED TO THE JAIL OF RESIDENCE OF RESIDENCE OF THE SAIL OF RESIDENCE OF THE SAIL OF RESIDENCE OF THE SAIL OF TH

RECEIPTS DUBING THE PAST WEEK.

Be Never known to full. Are you a suffer ton Fover and Asue? A eyon afflicted with the p I. S. Moorhead's Adm'r, piffs.,

1. S. Moorhead's Adm'r, piffe.,
1. S. Meorhead's Cediors, &c., dfts.,
ferfiles In A SUIT BROUGHT BY THE ADMINInstead for a settlement of the ostere of a. S.
Moorhead, deceased The creditors of add astate are
breity notified to file their cidims, properly antheytread, in my office, ou or be are the little of July. draws THOS, P. SMITH, Com'r.

Special Notice to the 100 DAYS' MEN.

ENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S CAMP AND OUT-POST DUTY. Camp and Outpost Duty for I

of it is in compact, portable shape, easily carried in the pocket.

To has been highly recommended by Major Gen

TOBACCO NOTICE.

The consequent advance in our expenses, compact to immesse our rates for a ling Tobacco. In addition to the fee of 18 is per hasphased, we will, on and for the 26th Instant, through the collect of tobacco per cent upon the amount of tasts asies, that begate is a like the collect of tobacco per cent upon the amount of tasts asies, that begate is all per cent less commission than charged the New Orleans and New York houseon per-hants for a fartency was at par. This advance is to be reduced as temperaty, to be reduced when circumstances will justify. We also agree to discharge your register will justify. We also agree to discharge your factors will justify. We also agree to discharge your table of white cur carpetity was not per canaculty in the circumstant will be a feel to the control of the per described to problem as a proposed to the control of the per described to the per describ

P. S. J. RONALD, Of the Nine Street Warehouse, GLOVER & CO. GLOVES & CO., PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., SPRATT &

Active s HARPER & SROTHERS, Publishers, N.Y.

3 dis. 5@7 dis. 60 dis.

k, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, and prices remain the hanged at \$3062 26, the latter being an outside fig. Bacons-Common saleable at \$2 50@3, fancy at \$2 75

We quote at \$1.24.

Coar-Un-banged. Pittsburg selling at 50c % load,
32c aftest. Pemeroy selling at 23c % bushel.

Cooperage-The demand for barrels and cooperage

Hoss, well tatted, corn-fed sell@7%; common at 7% and light, 5/2@6/20, gross weight. ring and fall.

Rye advanced. Light sales were made at \$1 4562 6. REASE-Firm. We quote brown at 19c, yellow

Description of the district everal and the district everal and the district everal and the district everal Not, and of part of the left of Gib-less of Mot.'s, and part of the left of Gib-n, and the less of four nuns, the enemy at the same prices. We quote at \$7,529 \$ top. Hors-Unchanged. The demand is about equal to

potent \$3 75; buckshot \$4.

teting at 42648. Caffikins—City 2: we many 2 2693 % b.

HAID—The market is fair, and prices unchanged at 1,000 100.

Mackerst.—Remain unchanged. No. 1 large 828;

No. 2 large 816 50; No. 1 medium eding at 4.59 %;

No. 2 large 816 50; No. 3 large 816 %; No. 3 medium site 50; No. 3 medium site 50; No. 3 large 816 %; No. 3 medium site 50; No. 3 medium site 50; No. 3 large 816 %; No. 3 medium site 50; No. 3 No. 2 menum all 60 per barrel.

Mill Fren—The market remains nuchanged. Brau at \$20, shorts at \$23, shipstuffs at \$28 02 and

lear bac a sides at 18@170, Haggs hams at 230. Fowpre-Steady at \$10 00 % keg. SAIT-Prices advanced to 50c. The market is fair end the demand is equal to the supply, which is large, for A-In good request at 10%10%c.

Horses .- Horses I learned to govern the law of love. The relation of friendship once established between man and horse, The man will whither; the horse, at the will of his better haif, does his best to go thither. I became, very early, Hippodamos, not by force, but by kindness. All lower beings—fiendish beings apart—unless spoilt by treachery, seek the society of the higher; as man by nature, loves God. Horses will do all they know for man if man will only let them. All they need is a slight hint to belp their silly, willing brains, and they dash with ardor at their business of golloping a mile a minute, or twenty miles an hour, or of leaping a gully, or pulling tonnage. They put so much reckless, breakthere is no trouble. A centaur is created tonnage. They put so much reckies, break-neck frenzy in their attempt to please and shey the royal personage on their back, that he needs to be brave indeed to go thoroughly with them.—John Brent.

STIRRING THE SOIL .- No matter how good the soil is or how rich it has been made with manure or how much rain and sun it has had, nor how good the seed is that has been sown, e soil must be well stirred and often stirred you expect and want to get. Just bear in mind that the freshly turned earth absorbs the gases that nourish the plant, and you see at once the importance of opening the ground to the air, that the life of the vegetable may en-ter into it. When the soil is baked over the seed it fails to force its way up, and when the ground is baked all around the stalk the ab-sorbing process is prevented and the growth is arrested. This is very simple, but simple

Other things being equal, the oftener corn and potatoes are hoed the better. They de-pend on the atmosphere for their support and the breathing holes must be kept open or the ork will not go on. It would be easy to suf-cate and kill them by keeping the air out. And what is true of corn and potatoes is true of all roots around which the hoe can be used with-out danger. The hoe is the great instrument for the garden. The American Agriculturist

useful than the hoe during the present month. Much can be done with the cultivator, and wherever the crop and the nature of the ground will admit of it, horse labor should be subst ed for hand labor. In many places, howtuted for hand labor. In many places, how-ever, the presence of stones or other obstruc-tions, and rows of growing plants standing near together, require the use of this old-fash-ioned implement. Much labor can be saved by having the hoe of proper construction. It should be made of good steel properly tem-nered, that the edge may neither turn nor break, and not be too heavy to be handled with facility. Any one who has attempted to work with the weighty, cumbersome contri-vance commonly used upon Southern plantawill prize the sharp, light implement of Northern manufacture. The handle should be just large enough to grasp readily, and inng weeds near the surface, and for drawh around a hill. It should always be

Every one knows the importance of using the hoe to keep weeds in subjection, but in too many cases this knowledge is not made practical. Other things being equal, clean culture will give at the least twenty nor cont. he too. will give at the least twenty per cent better re- twigs, and when they reach the poles draw the nourishment which should go to the crop; with corn this would make a difference of eight then bushels per acre—mough to pay well the neglectful to keep the hos busy during this edy month. Another less obvious but equal-important benefit conferred by frequent of the hoe is keeping the surface of the bund loose. This is needed for growing ints either in wet or dry weather. In the rmer case surplus moisture evaporates more pidly; in the latter, the moisture from below is attracted upward, and also the warm atmosphere being allowed to penetrate the oler soil, deposits the vapor contained in it. ed over most of the ground the hoe should be used very lightly so as not to disturb them.

MICULTURAL INSTITUTE AT JENA -This This Institute is designed to educate young farmers, political economists, and financiers. The course of instruction embraces the fundamental and auxiliary sciences of agriculture, including also ancient and modern languages, and the financier There are connected at and the fine arts. There are conn numerous berd of cattle; a distillery; a brewery; a si'k-raising establishment; an agricultural b tanic garden; a chemical laborato y; extensive collections of munerals, earths, plants, and seeds, insects, models of fruits; a reading room, and an agricultural library; an infirmary for sick animals, with room and too's for operations; and a rich col-lection of pathological preparations and ob-jects. The course of instruction requires from two to three years, according to selec-tion of studies. The whole expenses of each student are shout \$100 per year, of two terms. Connected with the Institute is a "school of practical farming," in which the sons of peas-ints are fitted for the skilful, practical man-agement of middling and small estates, and

in which they have to work their way. The course of instruction extends over two years, and the expenses of each student are from sixty to seventy-five dollars per year. THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT .- Far

nis near night, and then turn him into a lot to run half a day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments they could inflict on a colt, and very injurious to a young horse that has been used to running in pasture with his head

on the arrival of Halcock in the evening a recombissance for the purpose of ascertaining our exact position was made. Considerable skirmishing ensued.

Only two divisions, Birney's and Gibbons's reached the field on Wednesday night, Barlow, who pursued another road, bringing up the rear and coming up at six o'clock yesterday. On Thursday marning the divisions of the communication of t A horse should be well accustomed to the day. On Thursday morning the divisions of Birney and Gibbons deployed in line of battle, when their proximity to the rebels was discovered, and our troops bivosacked on the field, Birney occupying the left of the line and Gibens on the risds. bit before you put on the bitting harness; and when you first bit him you should only rein his bead up to that point where he naturally holds it, let that be high or low; he will learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will loosen the bit in his mouth. ordered into position on the left of Birney.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy beyond with heavy artillery commenced a fire on our line, enfilading it with batteries posted on our left, and reudering an This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit, and then you can draw the bit a little tighter every time you put it on and he will raise his head to loosen it. By this and he will raise his need to Rossen R. By min means you will gradually get his head and neck in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage without hurting him, making him angry, or causing advance or occupation of a postion to the res immediately necessary. Accordingly an advance of the 2d and 18th corps was ordered by Hancock, who, in the absence of Meade, took command of both corps. The result was highly successful, several times the rebel works being carried at the point of bayonets, and a number of redoubts of great strength were occupied; 16 guns were taken and turned upon the enemy by the 18th

LEGAL PROTECTION OF SHEEP.—An important law, having for its object "The protection of Sheep-Husbandry," was passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

It provides that every owner of a dog in the State shall sunually, "on or before April 30th, cause it to be registered numbered described.

The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans The Steamer Progress burned to the water's edge at Dead Man's Bend, on the Mississippi cause it to be registered, numbered, described, and liscensed, in the office of the city or town clerk where he resides, and shall cause it to edge at Dead Man's Bend, on the Mississippi river, on the evening of the 9th. She came out of Red river with a cargo of cotton, com-prising 1,359 bales, 500 of which may be saved. The cotton was marked to Wm. Butler & Co., Cairo. The boat took fire frem a lamp in the engine-room. No lives lost. Cotton market active, but offerings small; middling \$1,0760 [98: low middling \$1,0360] wear around its neck a collar, distinctly marked with its owner's name and the regis-tered number, and shall pay for such license two dollars for a male dog, and ten dollars for formale dog." a female dog."

The clerks are to retain twenty cents for niddling \$1 07@1 08; low middling \$1 03@ 05. There is a good inquiry for sugar and nolasses, with little offering. Three buildings were blown down in Cairo

each license, and the balance is paid into the county treasury. Whoever keeps a dog con-trary to the provisions of the act shall forfeit fifteen dollars, to be recovered on complaint, and the money to be paid into the county treasury. The assessors are required to take an accurate list, on the first day of May, an his afternoon during a severe rain and wind form. One man was killed, being crushed in Gen. Washburn, commander of the Department of West Tennessee, has declared, in anand chairmen of the selectmen of towns, shall swer to a communication of finquiry from Mayor Parks, that, owing to the disloyal ssue a warrant to one or more police

officers or constables, directing them to pro-Memphis, as well as its utter inefficiency in hwith either to kill or cause to b the management of city affairs, he is compelle to announce that, in the event of the re-tless killed, all dogs going at large within their respective cities or towns, and not licensed and tion of the present Mayor, it is the intention of the military authorities to take charge of the municipal department of Memphis. To General expresses the hope that, by the citizens of Memphis electing a ticket friendly to llared according to the provisions of this act, and any person may, and every police offi-or and constable shall, kill or cause to be cilled all such dogs whenever and wherever cound. Such officers shall receive one dollar he government of the United States, he may be relieved from the duty of interfering, but for each dog so destroyed, and from the trea ownmands there shall be no hostile municipal overnment within his jurisdiction.

XXXVIIITE CONGRESS-FIEST SESSION. urers of their respective counties, except that in the county of Suffolk they shall receive it from the treasurers of their respective towns. All bills for such services shall be approved by

the mayor or chairman of the selectmen of the

cities or towns in which said dogs are de-stroyed, and shall be paid from moneys re-

eived under the provisions of this act."

After issuing such warranf, mayors and se

oath, to their respective district attorneys, whose duty it is made to prosecute all officers

Persons suffering loss or damage of sheep

form the mayor, or chairman of selectmen who are required to appoint two disintereste

premises and determine and appraise the damage. Their award to be certified by them to

the county commissioners, who, in December

all that they approve. In case the gro sue an order on the county treasurer to pay

to pay all the orders, the treasurer shall divide

what he has, pro rata, among such orders, in full discharge thereof. The appraisers of damages receive from their town treasurer one

dellar each for every appraisement. Any town, city, or county officer, refusing or neg-

lecting to perform the duties imposed by the hable by a fine not exceeding one

"Sec. 10. The treasurer of any county may,

in an action of tort against the owner or keep-er of any dog concerned in doing damage to

sheep in said county, which damage has been

The law is a very great improvement upon

old one, and we hope it may result in di-

inishing the number of curs, and in increas-

tion is devoutly to be wished. It would add millions to our valuation in a few years. Let every dog be licensed, or killed; and let no owner of a dog "whine" because of the just

Soil FOR FLOWERS .- Very few understand

that an occasional change of soil is very beneficial to flowers in beds, though all know how important it is to flowers in pots. There is

hing better than surface soil from an old ture, taken off about two inches deep, and

wn into a heap with about one-sixth part

of old hot-bed dung, partially to decay. In

addition to this "staple" item a smaller quantity of different matters should be gathered

often supposed, mere black sand, but a spongy, fibrous substance, from the surface of bogs and boggy wastes. Sand should be collected

sharp and clean; the washings from turnpike

ditches are as good as anything. Leaf mould

manure is a good thing for the gardener to have with him, and all those plants which dis-

like our hot summers and want a cool soil to

pensable to a garden .- Gardener's Monthly

If the sheep are in good condition this rule i

TRAINING THE TOMATO. - Some garden

think that the best way is to let them alone,

allowing them to spread over the ground. They maintain that the heat of the soil hast-

ens the maturity of the fruit. In field culture

this must be done, but where there are but few

plants it is well to train them on small twigs or pieces of brush stuck in the ground around

each plant. This exposes the foliage and fruit to the light and air better than when sprawl-

ing in a dense mass on the ground. And the

fruit is kept clean. Some make a cheap frame, say two feet high, about each plant or extend

October. Toe plant if pinched in when young

allowed to grow at will in the usual way.

American Agriculturist.

The Tribune's special from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Petersburg, Fri-day A.M., 17th, says: We are again in front of

ndred this day, now led the advance, ssing the Appomattox on pontoons, laid r miles above its mouth, and penetrating

southward up to within about four miles o

the town before encountering any opposition Here skirmishing commenced. Our advance pushed steadily forward, and drove back the

outer defences.

Their defences were immediately charged by Hinks's negro division with splendid gal-

lantry. The enemy was put to flight, and two suns and a considerable number of prisoners were captured, and the works held until the arrival of Hancock, at 5:30 P. M., on Wed-

On the arrival of Hancock in the evening a

On Barlow's arrival in the morning he was

CAIRO. June 20.

- CAIRO, June 21.

eter of the present city government of

New York, June 20.

vines over them. This plan exp

ones go over it.

ether for peculiar cases or peculiar plants.

sons who, with himself, shall proceed to the

, are to examine all such bills, and

who fail to comply with the requirement

who are requ

ctmen are required to certify the fact, under

WASHINGTON, June 20.

A message from the President was received. communicating letters and papers in relation to Mexican affairs; also, one covering a state-ment of Thos. Savage, Vice-Consul-General at Havana, in regard to the Arguelles case.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, offered a resolution that all persons not in the military or naval service, who have been arrested or imprison-ed without process of law, and released without trial, are entitled to the same pay nd mileage for being deprived of their liber ty as members of Congress, and the Committee of Claims are hereby instructed to re-port a bill at an early day for that purpose. A debate arising, the resolution was laid

Mr. Ingersall, of Illinois, reported a resoluion, that, in the opinion of the House, all permits issued to person or persons, allowing them to trade within the lines of any State now or heretofore in rebellion, should at once be revoked, and no more issued.

The House seconded the previous question on its passage—55 against 40.

The vote by which the previous vote was seconded, was reconsidered by 10 majorty.

Mr. Fenton moved to refer the resolution to a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, pending which the morning hour expired, when the House went into committee of the whole, making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government. Various amendments were made, including one providing for a marble floor for the old hall of the House of Representatives. ordered to be paid by the county commission-ers, recover the full amount thereof to the use The President is authorized to invite all the States to furnish marble and bronze statues not exceeding two of them from each State if de sired, and most illustrious for their military

> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Gen. Pierce was wounded while gallar Gen. Pierce was wounded while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge. Gen. Martindale, on the right, attacked the enemy, and succeeded in advancing his lines and taking a few prisoners. His loss is reported at about 500. The 5th corps did not lose heavily in their advance in the morning, but their loss was considerable in the evening in their attack on the left. Our losses during the past two days will reach 8,000, killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy at the same point was greater than ours, but, being generally behind their intrenchments, were not so much exposed, and of course suffered less on the whole. All the prisoners taken so far amount to some posed, and of course suffered less on the whole. All the prisoners taken so far amount to some 1,200, of whem about 200 came in yesterday, and represent themselves as being in Besure-gard's army. It is not believed that such a resistance could be made without his assist-ance and the aid of his troops.
>
> There is no reliable news from Gen. Butler

up to the present time.

Gen. Ingalls has been designated Chief Quartermaster of the combined armies in this vicinity, to be stationed at City Point with Gen. Grent.

is best got already well decayed from the woods. A load or so of well decayed cow VIA BALTIMORE, 20. In all twenty-one pieces of artillery have been captured from the enemy in our asson the works at Petersburg, besides a on the works at Petersburg, besides a large number of prisoners. When the enemy with-drew his forcee in front of Gen. Butler to rein-force Petersburg, Gen. Butler immediately sentout a force under Gens. Terry and Turner, grow in prefer it to any other manure. A small pile of hot-bed manure is almost indiswhich succeeded in destroying an important bridge and four miles of railroad track near Waitham Junction. Earley's—late Long-street's—corps crossed the James river near Drory's Bluff in strong force, and was seen LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF SHEEP .- The English rule is to weigh sheep when fatted and divide the weight by 7 and call it quar-ters. Thus a sheep weighing 140 pounds would give 20 rounds a quarter as dead weight. coming down the Petersburg turnpike as Gen

Butler's force entered their works.

Last evening the despatch steamer Amanda
Winans, while passing Wilcox's wharf, was
fired into on the north side of the James river. sufficiently accurate for all purposes. Poor sheep will fall below the mark, and ex'ra fat here into on the northside of the James river, by a rebel battery. Ten shots were fired at her, one of which passed through her hull near the water-line. No one was injured. The James river is blockaded a few mites be-low Drury's Bluff, to prevent a surprise from HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC)

Sunday, June 19, A. M.

Sunday, June 19, A. M.

No positive advantage has been obtained over the enemy during the last twenty-four hours. There has been more or less fighting along the whole line; charges and counter charges have been made. Our right and left has been swung in something more than one mile, while the centre has been advanced but little. Briefly—Petersburg is surrounded by an abattis of Yankee bayonets, within easy say two leet mgh, about each plant or extend-ing along on two sides of a row of plants, over which the branches may be trained as they grew. Drive in crotched stakes two feet high and about six feet apart, on each side of an abattis of Yankee bayonets, within easy range of the city. All was quiet last night; no demonstration on either side; no fighting this morning.

A Tribune's special, dated headquarters

Sanday, June 19, says:

the row, and then lay poles (old bean-poles will answer) from crotch to crotch. While Army of the Potomac, Sanday, June 19, says: The fourth battle at Petersburg ended last the plants are small, prop them up with sma'l night. If it shall open again to-day, it will be the siege of Petersburg-briefer, perhaps than a battle. We attacked three times yes-terday—at 4 A. M., at noon, and at 4 P. M. Warren joined on the left, and, swinging around with a skirmishing front half a mile, to the sun and makes convenient picking, and keeps the fruit clean. Persons who have time and patience may make frames like ordinary grape trellises, and tie their vines to the bars. This makes a handsome show frow August to at last advanced, taking one line of works and pressing up to another, and the last noock and Burnside, being in the centre, more opposition. The former has d half a mile; the latter more. The loss and made to grow compact will be more self-sustaining, and fruit earlier and better than if in the last assault was particularly severe in Barlow's and Gibbone's divisions, and the 21 division of Burnside's command. Mills's and Martindale's divisions, of the 6th corps, swept up the river to within half a mile of the town. One more line and we have the town, which remiscircum vallates to the last defense. emi-circum vallates to the last defence

by our advanced 20 and 18th corps, and im-portant captures of guns, prisoners, and po-sitions have been accomplished. The 24, 9th, and 18th corps are in line of battle, and on the arrival of the balance of the troops, disposi-tions will be made for a final assault upox tip; Col. Beaver, 14th Pensylvania, in the The Herald's special of the 29 h, A. M., says: At four o'clock this morning Burnsides' corps attacked the enemy's works on the left of our line, and carried them after a severe and pro-tracted struggle, capturing about 5,000 prison-ers, six excellent brass field-pieces, and two

in the 5th corps, was badly wounded

Col. Chamberlain, commanding a brigada

the enemy's works.

Since Tuesday night, when the advance of
the 18th corps arrived in the vicinity of the
town, our lines have been pushed steadily
forward. Several strong positions have been forward. Several strong pessence and we wrested from the enemy by charges, and we have taken 18 guns and several hundred pris-oners. Our advance is within half a mile of The Times's special says an exploit by a small party of Buller's force, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, was a brilliant aftair. A force of 4,000 advanced three or four miles directly in with Lee's veteran arms, the state of the control o rs. Our advance is within half a mile of rsburg, which is in fall view of almost our entire line.

Prisoners state that portions of Lee's army whom it succeeded in cutting in two by distroying three miles of the railroad, ov which troops were passing. In taking the commenced arriving at Petersburg on Friday night, only a few hours after the arr valo? Bancock with the adorpe; that Wise's brigade was commanded by Wise in person, and held the town until that time. Oity Point road is now in our possession, and the Norfolk and Petersburg line is commanded by our troops. troying three miles of the railroad, over which troops were passing. In taking the almost vacated rebel works we captured 200 prisoners. While our men were destroying the rainoad a picket force of rebels came down a mere handful kept them at bay till the work our troops.

The 18th corps, which landed at Bermuda

was accomplished. The picket was reinforced heavily and our men retired. The Herald's special says that 'Hancock's old wound has been so troublesome that he was obliged to ask to be relieved. His request was granted, and Birney has command of his corps. Hancock didn't command in Saturday's fight. He expects to be in the field again in a week.

It is said there are 30,000 rebel troops in Petersburg, which are being continually reinfored.

The attack at 4 A. M. on Saturday by the 2d corps met with but little opposition, our troops passing over formidable works occupied by the enemy the day previous, and capturing fifty or sixty prisoners. Oasualties

we moved on and developed another line of works about 500 yards beyond here. The of works about 500 yards beyond here. The rebels made a stubborn resistance. At noon a general advance of the 2d corps was ordered. The assaulting force consisted of three brig-ades. The line rushed forward gallantly, but could not withstand the deadly fire of mus-ketry, grape, and canister, though they got within 75 yards of the earthworks.

They fell back, leaving their dead and wounded. Another attack was ordered at another point. The storming party consisted of several brigades in column of regiments, and about four in two columns. and about four in two columns. They were met with such a murderous fire and cut

down so rapidly that they were compelled to Another Herald's correspondent says of the 5th corps fighting on Friday: The day's work commenced at daylight, when they found the rebels had fallen back to their second line in

rebels had fallen back to their second line in the night. The works were attacked with great gallantry. There was a severe struggle for the possession of the railroad track leading to Norfolk, which finally was taken. This appears to have been the only advantage gained, though the rebel position was also fought for.

Another correspondent, with the 9-h corps, says the rebels made an attack at 10 o'clock P. M., coming up in two columns, and on reaching our line, whether intentionally or the result of a blunder, one column shouted surrender. Two hundred and forty were thus made prisoners. bus made prisoners.
Other columns came upon our works

Other columns came upon our works bravely, and under the cover of a battery admirably posted, drove our men into their intrenchments. They sprang over the works snd a hand to hand fight ensued. The muskets being discharged on both sides, bayonets and stocks were only used. The lat Michigan sharpshooters were engaged on our side. About 125 were captured and the weighter capacity. the remainder escaped. The rebels held pos-session till daylight and then evacuated. The Times special of the 18th says: The rebels on Friday night made a furious attack on Burnside's front, and, after a severe convious morning. This change in line has con-centrated Beauregard's forces, while it en-bles our troops to cover important approaches to the left and right, and places the city with-

shel lines to develop his situation, which was emplished with considerable loss in anded. Birney's division suffered most. Prisoners state that Beauregard commands e city with his army and portions of the rees of Longstreet, Wilcox, and Ewell. No cisive evidence that there is more than a sail portion of Lovic army areas. ortion of Lee's army present. Herald's 18th corps despatch says Gen. ooks is relieved of the command of his di ion and assigned to the command of the

BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 19. Via Baltimore, June 21. There was fighting in front of Petersburg p to 2 o'clock yesterday, without any decive results; but we constantly gained ground. We captured another piece of artillery yes terday. isive results expected soon

Everything is satisfactory with the army. LATER-June 20. Yesterday was comparatively quiet, and our lines now extend some distance beyond Petersburg up the Appotamax river. Grant and Butler went up the James river yesterday and had an interview with Admiral Lee Washington, June 20.

The President has approved and signed the I regulating the coasting trade, by which it provided that any boat or other vessel of the United States navigating the water on our Northern or Western frontiers otherwise than by sea shall be enrolled and licensed by farm other vessels.

The President also approved and signed

enjoy their mutual love in peace and sweet

retirement from the busy world, and the

tongue of scandal. The faithless wife made

every preparation for the journey. On Mon-

day morning the two-horse carriage was call-

ed to the door, and she informed her husband

the credit of her husband, made purchases to

they took the road for Louisville, and, arriving in the city at a late hour in the evening,

dispose of the horse and carriage

the morning, and take the train for

transaction, and, before the sale could be ef-

and reported to the office of the Provost Mar-

in regard to the whole affair. The horses and

carriage have been seized by the Provost

is now confined in prison, and he will be re-

tained until it can be ascertained what action

wife is still at the St. Cloud Hotel. Now,

when it is too late, she sincerely repents her

We learn, since writing the article above,

that the young man is also suspected of being

a guerilla. One of the horses offered for sale

yesterday morning was branded "U. S." He

is unable to account for the horse being in his

possession. A man by the name of Chas.

Johnson was arrested, charged with being

an accomplice of the precious villain O

folly.

esity.

their escape.

be acting in concert with Jesse, and, by aid-

ing each other, they may possibly make good

There is ample compensation and a full

remedy for every citizen of Kentucky for all

injuries sustained in the recent invasion of

the State and the various guerilla raids. Auv

destruction or theft of property, any arrest or

detention of persons, all burning of archives,

robbery of banks, or other outrages, can be

proceeded against under the laws of our

Legislature approved on the 22d of February

last, the enactments of which are as follows:

Sec. 1. That if any soldier, or body of sol-

diers, or armed bend, belonging to, engaged for, acting in the interest of, or protessing to act in the interest of the so called Coafe lerate States of America, or so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, or any armed

band, not acting under the authority of the United States or State of Kentucky, or any

United States or State of Kentucky, or any guerilla, or guerillas, shall injure or destroy, or take, or carry away any property of any prison, county, city, corporate body, association, or congregation of this State; or shall arrest, kidnap, imprison, injure, maltreat, wound, or kill any person, the person so arrested, kidnapped, imprisoned, or wounded, if living, shall be entitled to recover such damages as a jury may find; and if dead, his wife, if he should have one, if no wife, his personal representative or heir at law, shall be

personal representative or heir at law, shall be entitled to recover damages to the same extent that the person himself might, for any of said injuries if death had not ensued; and for the property injured, destroyed, taken, or carried away, as aforesaid, the person city cornorate holy association, or con-

son, city, corporate body, association, or con-gregation, so injured, shall be entitled to re-

may be recovered of any of the persons doing any of said wrongful acts, and of any person, or persons, who shall aid, advise, abet, en-

courage, or counsel such acts, or shall harboi conceal, aid, or encourage such wrongdoer, or shall knowingly permit, (when in his power to proventil)

to prevent it), any member of his family liv-ing with him under his control, so to aid, abet,

advise, encourage, or counsel such acts. or harbor, conceal, aid, or encourage such wrong-doer, and may be sued jointly with or without

such wrongdoers, or some, or any, or all may be sued until the damages sustained as above provided may have been recovered by the

party or parties aggrieved. Any disloyal person who has knowledge of the presence

within the county of his residence of such guerilla, or guerillas, or predatory band, and fails to give immediate information thereof, if it is reasonably in his power so to do, to either the civil or military authorities in such county, shall be guilty of aiding, harboring, and shelting the wavenders and a territory of the county.

county, shall be guilty of aiding, harboring, and abetting the wrongdoer under the provisions of this act, and shall be held jointly and severally liable with such wrongdoers for all illegal acts done by such guerilla, or guerillas, or predatory band, or any one of them, during that incursion into said county.

Sec. 2. In any action under this act the fact of the loyalty or disloyalty of the defendant may be given in evidence to the coverier.

of the loyalty or disloyalty of the defendant may be given in evidence to the court or jury, and the person's character for loyalty, or disloyalty of the wrongdoers who are not sued, and who committed said acts, may also be given in evidence to the court or jury: Provided, That in any action prosecuted under the provisions of this act, the test of loyalty shall be whether the defendant or defendants

have adhered to and supported the constitu-tions of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, and have complied with, and been obedient to, the laws ensoted in pursuance

cover double the value thereof in dam

and the damages for any of said injur-may be recovered of any of the persons do

the act to prohibit certain sales of gold and exchange commonly called the gold bill; and also the bill providing that all goods, wares, and merchandise in public stores on which and merchandise in public stores on which duties are imposed, and which shall have been in bond for one year, and less than three years, may be used for consumption bree years, may before September next.

Baltimore, June 21. The American has the following, dated An-

The American has the following, dated Arnapolis, June 21:

The steamer Connecticut has just arrived here with over five hundred wounded, including sixty officers. They are principally from the 5th and 9th army corps. They were wounded on the 17th and 18th inst. while charging the rebel works around Petersburg. They confirm the news that Burnside gained a decided advantage on Saturday, and that Petersburg would soon be in our hands. hat Petersburg would soon be in our hands. The following items are from Son ATLANTA, GA., June 16.

A telegram from Gen. Forrest to Capt.
Adeir, dated Dupell's, June 16, says there are
no Georgians hurt. The victory was complete. The killed, wounded, and captured of
the enemy exceed the total of my troops. I
have sent forward 1,300 prisoners, and there
were more yet helpind. have sent forward 1,300 prisoners, and there were more yet behind.

Three Miles from Marietta, June 16.—There was but littleskirmishing by the enemy yesterday. Sharp-shooting was going on all day. Major Hassey, of the 20th Mississippi, was killed at five o'clock yesterday. Gen. Hooker's corps made a charge on Clebourn's division, three miles deep, and was repulsed with great slaughter. A few prisoners were taken, who confirmed the above.

Cleoburne's division fired one hundred and that for times with above the confirmed and the confirmed the above. thirty-five times, with shot, shell, and cau-ister. The enemy was not able to bring his

The Richmond Enquirer says that a geneman, who left Lynchburg on Thursday, ays a Yankee force 15,000 strong, under Hunter, Crooks, and Averill were at Forrest Depot, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, some eight or ten miles from Lynchburg.
They have done a good deal of damage to oad, as was to have been expected

but we did not learn the particulars of their

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th gives an account of the operations of Gens. Orook and Averill in Southwestern Virginia. Thei forces, represented to be 16,000 strong, formed a junction several miles northeast of Lexing-ton, and, it was supposed, destroyed the Mili-tary Institute. Their advance was resisted by Gen. McCustard, but he was unable to check them. A portion of Averill's force then went into Nelson county, where they made a descent upon the Lynchburg and made a descent upon the Lynchburg and Charlotterille railroad at Tyriver bridge, which they burned, and committed other ex-cesses. Yesterday evening, the 12th, official information was received that they barned Arrington depot, and had passed on to Am ohers Court house, only twelve miles from Lynchburg. Later information stated that they were within six miles of Lynchburg.

DAYTON, June 21.
The ceremony of driving in the last spike on the A. and G. W. R. R. was formally gone through with at this city this morning, in presence of the prominent officials of the road, and those of the Cincinnati, Hamilton. and Dayton Railread. A large number of citizens witnessed the event. Among the distinguished persons present were Lieutenant-Governor Anderson and General McCook. The line now completed forms the connecting link between New York and St. Louis,

Washington June 21.

A special despatch to the Tribune says that later information from the army is to the effect that all was quiet on Sunday night, with the exception of firing at intervals ald with the exception of firing at intervals along the line. An attack was made on our centre, which was quickly repulsed.

The rebels occupy the high eminence near the town, and it would be useless to sacrifice life in the attempt to take the place, as the rebels, unless dislodged, would be able to

throw shells in the midst of any force occupy-ing the town. The position we hold is a very embarrassing one to the rebels, as they admit. A Times's stecial, dated near Petersburg. Jene 19, 8878: The country may look for demonstrations shortly which will greatly change the aspect of affairs at this point. As preliminary to other events of perhaps greater importance, the benchmark of the perhaps greater importance, esity.

the bombardment of Petersburg is set down for the opening step in the ensuing week's op-Birney has his artillery in excellent posion, at a range of from twelve to fourteen andred yards of the heart of the city, and at daylight to morrow the artillery will com-mence, provided the place is not previously

surrendered by evacuation or negotiation.
The former will likely occur.
The arrival of Hunter with his force at
White House, together with Sheridan en route for this place to operate in our vicinity, has been officially announced this evening. Grant has determined to increase rather than diminish his force at this point. This evening Birney, commanding Hancock's corps, extended his lines so far as to occupy the ground where his wounded of yesterday's bears he deince line.

ground where his wounded of yesterday's charge had since lain.

NEW YORK, June 22

The Hetald's correspondent at City Point, under date of June 19, says rebel sources report Ewell's corps as sent against Hunter. With the capture of Petersburg, the Danville road will be the only communication south left. The width of the track differs from all others, which will prevent the withdrawal of the rolling steck. This road can easily be destroyed from Petersburg, so the rebel govdestroyed from Petersburg, so the rebel gov-ernment will feel that Richmond is held by a very slight tenure.
The loss of Petersburg is virtually the sur-

render of Richmond. Let the people be assured that the glorious campaign of Vicksburg will find a parallel here. Lee's aunounced victory at Howlett's was only an attack on Foster's division of Butler's force We lost 17 field pieces and a picket division.

Longstreet's corps charged Fos er's line, driving his left and centre back. Subsequen ly part of the original line was lost, but was regained to-day. On the 19th the attack was renewed with vigor, and the artillery portion of our centre was driven back. An advance was again ordered, and the enemy was driven back. So we now hold our line triumphantly.

The 18th corps correspondent under date The 18th corps correspondent, under date of the 18th, says Smith's command, except Martindale's division, all encamped in the neighborhood of Port Walthal. Hancock's corps was repulsed by the enemy yesterday, when Burnside advanced and succeeded in driving them from their position. To avoid fanking, they abandoned their entire line. flanking, they abandoned their entire line, cock occupied it. The Herald's corre The Herald's correspondent with Hunter under the date of the 14th, says the line of railroad between Charlottesville and Lynch-burg is destroyed effectually for 2 miles, thus

ndent with Hunter ruting in two the rebel forces in two places. The Herald's James river correspondence of the 20th says the rebels were shelled out The Herald's James river correspondence of the 20th says the rebels were shelled out of their position at Malvern Hill by the guaboat Eutaw, and located themselves out of range. Three of the rebel rams came down nearly to Dutch Gap, and were fired on by cur Monitor. The rams steamed slowly back. Grant and Butler were on the Agar ing an interview with Admiral Lee, and witnessed the firing.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 21, via]

No general engagement since last report. The rebels endeavored to construct earthworks on James river in the vicinity of Turkey Bend and Malvern Hill, but our gun boats shelled them out. Supplies have been sent to Sheridan at the White House.

NEW YORK, June 22.

New YORK, June 22.
The Richmond Sentinel of the 15th says of Hunter's operations, that, after destroying part of the Charlottesville Railroad, they struck the railroad to Petersburg, near Concord depot, and cut the telegraph.

The purpose of isolating Lynchburg, the Sentinel says, is a failure of Sheridan not incining Hunter. It also claims that Hamp joining Hunter. It also claims that Hamp-ton whipped Sheridan.

The Atlanta Register says of Joe Johnston's army, "the further it gets from Sherman, the more spirited it becomes." This is not said as sarcasm; it is meant as sincere praise, and we have no doubt that the remark to the left and right, and places the city within in range of our guns, about fourteen hundred is in direct proportion to their distance from About 5 P. M. an advance was made on the | Sherman.

A NOVEL CASE-A NEPHEW ELOPES WITH GUERILLA OPERATIONS-RAIDS-ALARMS HIS AUNT-ARREST OF THE PARTIES. - A EXCITEMENT .- The banks of the Ohio rive strange and peculiar case was brought to light | are lined with guerilla bands. Their outrages are numerous, and a reign of perfect terror by the Provost Marshal vesterday. A young Mr. O., a resident of Madison county, Ky., exists along the border. Steamboats are daily has been sojourning with his uncle, residing fired into, and they studiously avoid landing at any points on the Kentucky shore not gar near Richmond, for some weeks past. The risoned by Federal troops. On Monday mornuncle's household was presided over by a ing a band of forty-two querillas made s young and rather handsome wife. The hoperaid into Cloverport. The stores were pilful nephew was at first sight smitten with the laged, and much property wantonly destroyed. charms of his aunt. He worshipped at the The citizens were forced to prepare breakfast shrine of her beauty, and made her his divinfor them. As soon as their meal was deity. He declared his passion. He loved, and spatched they secured their booty, mounted was loved in return. The uncle surmised that their horses, and rode from the town, taking all was not right, and looked upon his wife and nephew with jealous eyes. It was long the road leading to Hardinsburg. On Saturday last a squad of the plundering thieves before he could convince himself that the paid a visit to Henderson. The following partner of his bosom and the mother of his three children was false to his love and his letter, clipped from the Evansville Times, gives full details of their diabolical opers nonor. The facts were too plain. The truth became more apparent each day. gions: HENDERSON, June 19, 1864. The storm was gathering, and soon must burst in all its fury. The

HENDERSON, June 19, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Permit us to give a correct account of the circumstances attending the death of Col. James Poole, which transpired in this place last night. James Poole was recently complisioned as Colored of the guilty pair grew fearful, and decided to flee to some far, unknown land, where they could was recently commissioned as Colonel of the militia of this county, and last week issued his order for the organization of the same. Last night about eleven o'clock, while Poole was standing at the counter of the Union Ho-tel (where he was boarding), taking a drink of water, three guerillas came in at the door and advanced up to him. One got that she was going to drive to Richmond, to make a few necessary purchases. The nephew took a seat by her side, and soon they were whirled into the county-town. They visited several of the stores, and the wife, on the credit of her husband, made purchases to ately the guerillas fired three shots. After an the amount of \$400. Re-entering the carriage, interval of four or five seconds, they began firing again, then retreated toward the door and through it. Poole pursued to the door and fired one shot and fell. He was shot through they registered themselves as man and wife at the breast and thigh, and died in about a min-ute after falling. The guerillas ran up the street the St. Cloud Hotel. Their object was to about two squares, and then returned with fif-teen or twenty others. They did no other dam-age at the hotel, but robbed the store of G. A. Mayer & Sons of several guns, also some sisthe North, going first to Illinois. The military detectives obtained an inkling of the tols and ammunition, and captured Captain Sam Allen, late of the 8th Kentucky cavalry, and took him away with them. They also captured James Schæffer, a recruit in the sixmonths service in this State; at any rate, Allen and Schæffer have not been seen this morning, and the guerillas said they had them. The number of guerillas are variously estimated but from the vector which he acceptate. fected, the nephew was placed under arrest, shal. Capt. Dunn closely inquired into the case, when young O. made a full confession estimated, but from the most reliable accoun there were about twenty-five in town far as this relates to Col. Poole's deat Marshal, and will be held until the uncle and above was the evidence elicited before the Coroner's Jury this morning. The guerillas were under command of one Capt. January, outraged husband can be informed of the facts. The hopeful nephew and gay seducer from Union county.

JOHN C. STAPP, Coroner.

WM. W. CATLIN, Foreman.

his uncle will take in the case. The silly On Saturday night, a band numbering twenty-two guerilla cutthroats made a dash into Stephensport, and carried their devilish plans of plunder and destruction into execu tion.
The citizens of Owensboro were expecting a raid to be made on their town vesterday They received information that a gang of two hundred rebels had crossed Greeu river, and were moving with the avowed object of attacking Owensboro. The citizens were making preparations to give them a warm recep-

tion. On Sunday morning, a steamer landed whose name we suppress to save wounding at Hawesville a few moments for the purpose an uncle's feelings, who has already been so of taking on board twenty-five negro recruits deeply outraged by the graceless nephew. for the Federal army. A considerable Johnson was aiding in the efforts to dispos crowd was congregated on the river bank, of the horses. Several policemen were offered and much excitement existed. As the boat bribes, which led to the arrest of the parties. was rounding out into the river, a noted gue-THE REBEL COLONEL JONES AND HIS MOVErilla approached to the verge of the bank, and, with cocked revolver in hand, began firing MENTS .- A correspondent, dating his letter at Elizabethtown. June 20, writes us some in- | into the negroes on board the steamer. The teresting facts in relation to the rebel force officer in charge of them rallied several men and briskly returned the fire. A number of recently in that vicinity. He learns that Col. Jones was in command, and the force did not shots were exchanged. The guerilla was shot number more than one hundred and fifty through the body and mortally wounded. We men. They arrived at Stephensburg on Sanlearn that he has since died. The boat proday morning, and halted in the town four ceeded on her way, and arrived at Owensbours. They then moved off in the direction boro without further trouble. The ne gross were disembarked and marched up of Litchfield. They were regularly uniformed, and claimed to belong to Morgan's to the Court house, which was occupied command. They stated that they were in by a company of Federal soldiers. The soldiers refused to admit the negroes the fight at Cynthiana, where they were sepainside of the yard. The officers commanded. rated from the main body. Aside from stealing a few horses, they did no damage to the but the soldiers were firm and would not country. They were as quiet and orderly a | yield. Affairs looked squally for a short time, but quiet was restored by conducting set of men as ever wore rebel uniform or invaded Kentucky soil. The opinion is ex- | the negroes to the jail, and securely lodging pressed that they had not perhaps been them inside of the strong walls. The officers were extremely independent in regard to under command of Morgan long enough to become corrupted by his generalship. They | their charge. The negroes remained in the had but indifferently learned the art of steal- jail eighteen hours without food or relief. The citizens of the town became indignant, ing horses—the great first branch and chief bosst of the Morgan school of tactics. Some- and, forcing the jail door, released the nething surely must be wrong. Col. Jones groes from their long confinement. The exmust have accompanied Morgan in the last citement created by the move died away, and raid without receiving the benefit of a re- was lost in the bewildering blaza, caused by hearral. If he ever studied the programme | the thrilling reports of a rebel advance upon the town. The Kentucky border is indeed furnished by Morgan, he certainly must have done it in a careless, burried manner, or he | wild with excitement and feverish with would not so easily forget the very first prin- alarms. ciples laid down by his chief. We will gladly

BARRACKS NEWS -A light business transacted at the barracks yesterday. The receipts were fifty convalescents from various points, three deserters from Indianapolis, and twelve recruits from the Park Barracks, to be furnished transportation to the front. The He thinks that Kentucky is not the healthiest transfers were seven stragglers to Lexington, place in the world; he does not desire to seven to Springfield, fourteen to Cincinnati make a lengthy sojourn among his people. and one to Madison, Wicconsin. Eight pris-He is receiving many recruits; they report to oners were forwarded to Nashville, and one him daily, and add strength to his ranks. to Frankfort. The recruits are easily recognized, as they are without arms or uniforms. Jones annears to

The military strategists seem to be nuch puzzled by some of Gen. Grant's movements. They say that he deesn't follow precedents. The fact is, he is not an officer to ollow precedents-he is one to make them. The New York Journal of Commerce

says that the Radicals have "nominated Mr. Lincoln for re-election with all his sins and failures on his head." Is it quite certain that none of them are on his heart? We now hold two Morgans as prison ers, but not the right Morgan-two of John

Morgan's brothers, but not John himself. A murrain on the careless fellows at Columbus that let John get away. Andy Johnson, it is said, was a good ailor, but there's very little that's manly about him. His party, in nominating him,

seemed to act upon the motto "measures, no John Morgan spent a week or so with us here in Kentucky, but was then obliged to tear himself away. Call again, John, one of

these fine days. Gen. Burbridge is ready to In this city, on the 19th inst., STRLLA SPURRIER only daughter of Andrew and Maggie Spurrier, aged 16 months and 19 days. On Sunday, June 19, at 4 o'cleck P. M., of measles, Laura, daughter of George J. and Sarah E. Glascok, aged 2 years 4 months and 19 days.

On the morning of the 19th inst., of pulmonary consumption, Lawis Cass Francuson, in the 27th year of his sge.

On the 19th instant, in Shelbyville, Ky., at the residence of his father, ** ark Hardin, E.q., Dr. Joun Hardin, of this city, in the 53d year of his age. mac* On the battlefield at Antietam creek, Maryland, on the 17th of September, 1862, OTTOKAR FLUSSER, of the Fourth Texas infantry, oldest son of Charles T. and Juliana Flusser, of this city. Julians Fiusser, of this city.
On the 19th of April, 1864, CHARLES W. FLUSSER, Lieut.-Commander U. S. N., second son of Charles T. and Julians Fiusser, from a wound received while in commander U. S. steamer Mianii, in the attack on Plymouth, N. C.
On the 8th instant, on the battlefield at Mt. Sterling, Ky., Guy Flusser, Lieutenant Fourth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, youngest son of Charles T. and Julians Flusser. and Juliana Finasor.

In this citr, June 18, at 10:30 P. M.. MARY JANE, infant daughter of Thes. J. and Hannah Jones. aged three weeks and two days.

On the rist June, after a few hours' illness, MARY MARCIA, infant daugher of F. A. and M. E. Crump, aged two months and Two days. On the morning of the Tist June at the residence of his parents, after a peinful sickness of brain fever, which he bore with meskness and extreme patience, CHARLES WILLIAM, aged 8 years and 10 months, sec-ond son of John and mary Cecil. THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Published for the benefit and as a warning an a cantion to young men who suffer from Nervous De bility, Premature Decay, &c.; implying at the same time the necam of Self Oure. By one who has cure himself after being put to great expense through med teal imposition and quakers. By enclosing a peel had addressed and quakers. By enclosing a peel had anthon NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Beg. Bed Sord, Klups county, N. Y. We are manufacturing THARR SIZES, both Horizal and Upright. Maguire's Compound Extract Benne Nos. land 2

A Physiological View of Marriage-Con-A Physiological view of marriage—con-taining nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Bn-gravings of the Anatemy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatmind and body, with the Author's Plan of Treat ment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthfu adviser to the married and those contemplating mar-riage who entertain doubts of their physical condi-tion. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albar

There are Meteor Inventions That flash up for a moment in the newspapers as pass to oblivion. There are also GRAND DISCOVERIES Established under City Ordinance in 1857. which take a permanent hold of public estimation

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. vegetable preparation, harmless as water, which TRANSFORMS GRAY HAIR. Or hair of any unpleasant hue, to a glorious black or enchanting brown. Unique in its composition, and infallible in its results, it has achieved popularity with both sexes, with every class of society, and in

Last for All Time.

all parts of the world.

Manufactured by J. CBISTADORO, No. 6 Asto
House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applie
by all Hair Dressers. KENTUCKY SHELBY COUNTY COURT, June Term. 1864. } Set. Newton Bright, &c., plfs., sgairst

B. O Bice's Heirs, &c., difs., Land. B. O Bice's Heins, &c., difs.,) On retinon conveyance on MOTION OF hewton BRIGHT AND WILLLIAM BIUE, who filed test settion herein, as wel' as the title bond of R. O Bice to Newton Bright, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the determants, John Rice and Eliza Jane Rice, are now residents of the State of Kentucky, it dents be, and they are hereby, and they are hereby, the state of the

all parts of the world.

Joseph T. Burton's Ex'r, plff., In Chanc'y. No.18,57 Jos. T. Briton's Mx P. pin.,

Jos. T. Briton's Heirs. def'ts,

LL PERSONS HAVING OLAIMS AGAINST
A the estate of Joseph T. Burton, deceased, are
hereby notified to file the same with the Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court, properly proven
and authenticated as required by law, on or before
the lat day of July. 1844, by order of said Court.

THOS. P. SMITTS, COM. L. O. C.

j14 62&w3 By B. B. POLLABD, Dep. Com. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. DR. H. JAMES, a Betired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies Law Department. THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the first Monday in October, and a certain curs fer Consumption, Asthma, Bron Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The r was discovered by him when his only child, at ter, was given up to die. His child was cured, new alive and well. Desirous of benefiting h low-mortais, he will send to those who wish it cipe, containing full directions for making an ocestuily using, this remedy, free, on receipt of names, with two stamps to bay expenses. The containing full directions for making an ocestuily using, this remedy, free, on receipt of names, with two stamps to bay expenses. The once take hold of and dissipate. When two weights the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing through the containing the containing the bowles, wasting away of the muse. For The writer will please state the name of the per they see this advertisement in. Address A will begin on the first Monday in October, and continue five months.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Oon-stitutional Law Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOUK, Professor of the Law of Gontracts and Criminal Law

HON FELER B. Mur, Professor of the History Manual Law

HON FELER B. Mur, and of the Practice of Law, and Commercial Law and Council Commercial Comm

JAMES GUTHRIE,
j23 dlawiawa

BY B. H. LONG, SIX MILES FROM LOUisvile, on the Bardstown pike, on the 11th of
June, 1564, a bay HORSE, supposed to be 5
years old, having a scar on his right thigh,
and shod before; appraised before me and valued at
\$120. Given uncer my hand this 18th June, 1864.
BeBERT AYARS, J. P. J. O.

Wanted,
A CASH PARTNEE IN A STEAM TANNERY
A with the late improvements in regard to saving
labor, toel, &c., new and in fine order. Bark facilities good. For further particulars address
jii dis&w2* JOHN KIVETT, Rockport, Ind. Wanted.

Wanted.

NO HUMBUGI BUT THE RELIGIOUS TRUTH
Price reduced. I will inform any person how I
made \$84,000 in two years time, and how they can
make the same; also how any lady or gentleman ora
make the same; also how any lady or gentleman ora
stateen years of age can make from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per
year clear of expenses. See capital required for either
Business refined and attagetive. Send thirty-five
cents for circulars and informatic any swerred. Address of cents for circulars and more someword. Address letters assuredly and promptly answered. Address W. WHITE, P. O. Bex 497, Terre Haute, Vigo count 12 d202w4

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALB ONR OF THE taining Roy acres, situated at Oakland taining Roy acres, situated at Oakland Station, Warres county, 100 miles from Louisville, and 83 miles frem Nashville, about 4-0 acres lying or each side of the Louisville and Sashthas ection is unsuresed by and its productions this section is unsuresed by and its productions this section is unsuresed by and its productions the section is unsuresed by a section of the place, constructed with cedar pows. The fissis are conveniently divided, with abundant stock water, and are immediately accessible to the farm buildings. There are now 100 acres in corn, 200 acres in clover. 70 acres in timothy, 100 acres open woods parture, 60 acres set with young fruit trees, and the remainder uning rowed wood-ind. There are also server, for calves and other stock purposes. The orchard contains about 1,400 apple trees and 100 standard pears and observes, from one to four years old, all of the best varietles for family and commercial purposes. The kitchen and fruit garcen contains about two acres set with an abundance of the most choice kinds of paches and pluma, dwarf pous, apples, an i chactice, belaware and Catavba grapes, together with error. connected; eight horse cower engine and milt in perfect runs ing order. The tool-corn from this milt running one day in the week, supplies the farm with meal for all family and stock purposes.

'ww.thirds of the land immediately surrounding the Stati n is a part of this tract and in the hands of an extraprising man a thirving village could soon be started. It is a good business point, and presents on of the heat one-trunities for the dealing and handlin started. It is a good business point, and presents one
of the best opportunities for the dealing and handling
of all kinds of farm produces in the State.

If an early sale is effected, the strowing crop will b
included with the tand. The farm is well stocke
with horses, mules. Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep
and Chester hogs, the most of which are young ac
improving in value, and rom which the purchaser of
the land, i he chooses, can make his selection at resenable market rates. The remarkeder, if not other
wise disposed of, will be offered at public sale,
The price will be made known on application to m
at Louisville, either by letter or otherwise, and, t
washing a previous appointment, the property can i
visited to suit the convenience of purchaser.

11: d64-w4

JAMES B. WILDER.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO., IRON MERCHANTS. CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

HAVE IN STORE 1,000 TONS ASS'D IRON & STEEL 3,000 KEGS NAILS AND SPIKES 1.000 K'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES 7.000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. PLOUGHMAKERS' MATERIALS. HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS.

MANILLA CORDAGE, BLOCK TIN, LEAD, AND SPELTER We are also Agents for FAIRBANES'S SCALES.

LILLIE'S F. AND B. PROOF SAFES We keep constantly on hand the best Pittsbur Coal in hogsheads, and can-furnsh it in larger quan tities, when ordered, at the market price. We buy Old Metals, such as Iron, Copper, and Bras for which we pay the market price. fe22 Men&Thuram&wam

PEARSON&AIKIN'S **GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM** SUGAR CANE HILL



Warranted to give Satisfaction Money Returned upon Receipt of the Mill.

Are our late improved upright Mills, constructingle, yet fer ease, capacity, and durabil carnot be excelled. No. 8 Is the very la'est improved Horizontal Mill, which is also simple. It is different from all other mills, and cannot be surpassed for ease and strength Call and examine our steek before purchasing elsewhere.

We manufactured and soll a large number of these Mills last season. All worked well and gave period satisfacture particulars as the companies, south side of Main, between Twelfth and Tristeenth streets.

Liberal discount to desires. PEARSON & AIKIN

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from natures warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedie warrance not so nighte the rainr in the case; remeate the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Drugitste, 6. OR on the four sides of each box. "HELMBOLD S

FACTORY No. SI Barclay Street, New York UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN
Birdin county, near the month of Salt
Birer, will be sold or exchanged for
office. Genuine Preparations

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LEAF TOBACCO

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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JAS. S. PHELPS,
Late of Hopkinsville.

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Late Cash, Br. Bk. Hopkinsville.

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PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.,

LOUISVILLE

Tobacco Warehouse.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

which has ample storage and facilities for promp

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH!
THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COM
pany want an Agent in each county to solicit or
lors for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, scriit
river, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salar,
and expenses, or give large commission. For par

and expenses, or give large commission. For paticulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address.

T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.,
a2 dlm&w3m General Agent for the U. States.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

per they see this advertisement in Address
URADDUCK & CO.,
n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, 1

Desirable Two-story Brick Dwelling House with 1½ Acres of Ground

For terms. &c., apply to T. H. Miles, Esq., Bloom-field, Ky., or B. A. Bobinson & Co., Louisville, Ky. m25 d12&w4

AGENTS WANTED

Te Canvass every County in the Union for

Abbott's History of the Civil War.

VOLUME FIRST IS NOW READY—COMPLETED
in two volumes. Can rassers are also wanted to see

PEN-PICTURES OF THE WAR.

A volume just published on the war, containing aneo dotes, incidents, and sketches of the receition. Al large sale is predicted for this entertaining volume send for a circular. Apply for territery at once to

m30 diaw3m No. 10 Spruce street. New York.

State of Kentucky-Logan Co. Court.

Susan Cornelius and others, plaintiffs, Petition to against Rebecca Allen and others, defendants, allet dower.

Kentucky Correspondence Wanted.

\$60 A MONTH! - 1 want agents at \$60 a Feech, Oriental Europe, and it other new, meetin, an ourious articles, 15 circulars sent free, Address middewin 19th F LORD, Biddeford, Maine

WANTED (HAND-LOOM)
EVERY FARMER TO KNOW THAT LAMB'S
EVERY FARMER TO KNOW THAT LAMB'S
EVERY RESIDENCE TO KNOW THAT LAMB'S
TRAIL OF THE TRAIL OF THE TRAIL OF A MARKET AND THE TRAIL OF A MARKET AND THE TRAIL OF THE T

Taken Up as Estray.

BY ANDREW LALANGUEL, LIVING for miles south or Louisville, on seventh street road a mouse colored MARR MULE, part 15 hands high, about 9 years old—no marks or trands perceivable very thin in order; appraised by me at 875.

Given ender my hand this 36 ye of May, 1854.

H. W. LETON, J. P. J. C.

Taken Up as Estray,
BY J. M. MARDING. LIVING ABOUT of the south of Louisville, oa Strawberry State tion rad, and immediately on the Nashville Bailroad, a br.wn HORSE, about 4 years old, the hands high, and newly shod; no markey or brands perceivable; appraised by me at \$75.

Given under my hand stis 9th day of May, 1854.
ml? wa*

THE CAMPAIGN POST

Will be printed on a Sheet of the largest size, and furnished at the actual cost of publication, and will undoubtedly be the Cheapest Campaign Docu-

ment Issued.

It will support the Nowinees of the Nations

Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago III., July 4th. The first number will be issued imme

dialely after the adjournment of the Convention, and will contain a full report of its proceedings. The se-ond number will be published soon after, to be fol-lowed by numbers nearly weekly until after the Ricc-tion in November. Tae whele number will be

and Conservatives in all portions of the country in

extending the circulation of The Campaign Post as widely as possible, that we may accomplish some-shing toward that redemption of our glorious Insti-tutions upon the preservation of which our national

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Agents, &c., will aid the cause by circulating Co.

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CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the Highest Premiums over all com-petitors at the laze State Fairs of

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tes and County Fairs.

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Cush must accompany each order, and no

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

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HRLMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH No. 14 West Front street, between Main and Walnut, near Steamboat Landing,

HELMBOLD'S OBACCO SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATELY as owners may desire. Genuine Preparation.

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GREGINO FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Pesitive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. SECTION THE ASSOCIATION TO PROVIDE OF THE SECTION, Which the MATERY OR CALCUREOUS depocition and all UNIATUREAL BULLEGER BENEFOR are a duced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is goo for Alm, WOMAN, OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHS FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Diss pation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, TTENDED WITH THE POLLOWING SYMPTOME

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dinness of Vision,
Universal Lassitude of the Flushing of the Body,
Brytton on the Face,
Fallid Countenance,
Fallid Countenance, These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which a nedicine invariably removes, soon follow

A TWO-STORY DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE,

"" having every accommodation for a large fam"" lift, with large parior, dining room, family

"" large parior, dining room, family

"" large parior, dining room, family

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house, stable, good well of water, and a fine gardea.

This preperty is in the pleasant town of Bloomfi-ld,

N-lson county, Ky, 38 miles by a good turnpike from

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Any one wishing to reside in a pleasant tewn can

obtain a good house at a small cost for cash or in ex
change for Louisville property. IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITE one of which the patient may expire. Who are that they are not frequently followed by than INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, he new will confees. The records of the insane Asylman and the melancholy deaths by Commyston, been maje witness to the truth of the assertion. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITE Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and in vigorate the system, which HRLMBOLD'S BZ TRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will con-

Females, Females, Females, LD OB YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR OUR

in many affections peculiar to Females the Extra-cion is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlor is or Retention, Irregularity, Faightunes, or Sup-cession of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated of hirrous state of the Uterus, Lettorrhea, or White-britity, and for all complaints incident to the sax lether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissip-in, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

THE DEFENDANT, PRESTON O. OGENELUS

Is hereby notified that (shall apply at the June
term, 1864, of the Logan County Court, for the spp. Inter-nt of Commissioners to allot to me de-ser in
the landed estate of John Cornelies, deceased

SIERAN (1928-NELLOS) May 23, 1-64—mil wo. Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicines \$75 A MONTHI-1 WANT TO HIBE AGREETS OF SHEET OF HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCH OURES NOTICE.

M. B. WM. H. DILLINGHAM IS FROM THIS
date connected with the business of our House.

April 8, 1864.—dim.kwam - Wildon & PETER.

Secret Diseases In all their stages, at little expense, little or no one in diet, no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE. It causes frequent desire, and gives streng Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, prevand curing Strictures of the Uretara, allaying and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diand expelling POISONOUS, DISTANSED, WORM OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon Thousands WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF

QUACKS. and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be correct in a thort time, have found they were deceived, and their the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Assim-guits," been dried up in the system, to break out in a aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHE For all Affections and Diseases of

The Urinary Organs Whether existing in MALB OR FRMALS, OF HOW LONG STANDING Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Divases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCK IS THE GREAT DIVERTIO

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Dis-BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!IJ

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. SYPHILIS.

Helmbold's Rose Wash-

an excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitie Ma 1770, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary 1772ans, arising from habits of dissipation, need is connection with the Extracts Suchu and Sarsaparille 1775 of the Connection with the Extracts Suchu and Sarsaparille ience of the most responsible and oter will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES, rom eight to twenty years standing, with named nown to SCIENCE AND FAME. For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensels y of the United States. See Professor DSWEES valuable works on the reaction of Physic. Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. P.H.Pa10K, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. RPHBAIM MeBOWBLL, a celebrated Physician, and Hember &
the Boyal College of Surgeons, freiand, and published
in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
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See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. Or half a dozen of each for \$12 80, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions rient to cure to use address, securely packed from Deliverable to any address, securely packed from

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SET Describe symptoms in all communications granuleed. Advice gratis. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the sity of Philadeighile, M. T. Huussonn, who, behas inly swern, doth say hig preparations contain so nac-ocie, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but see purely regelable.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of So-rember, 1864.

Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila Address Letters for information in confidence, H. T. HELM BOLD, Chamit Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestunt, P delphia.

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Haimbold's Genuine Preparations,

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